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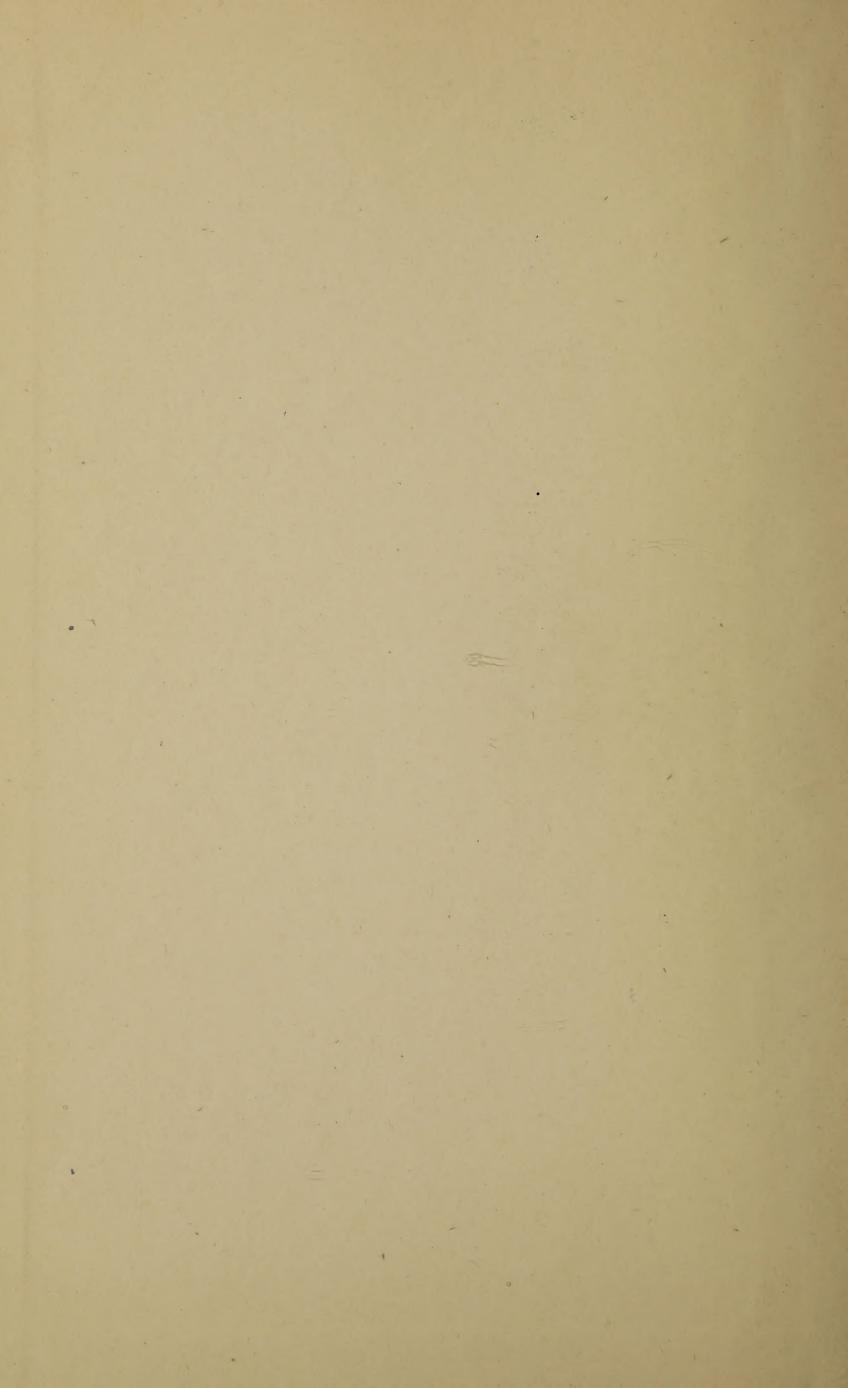
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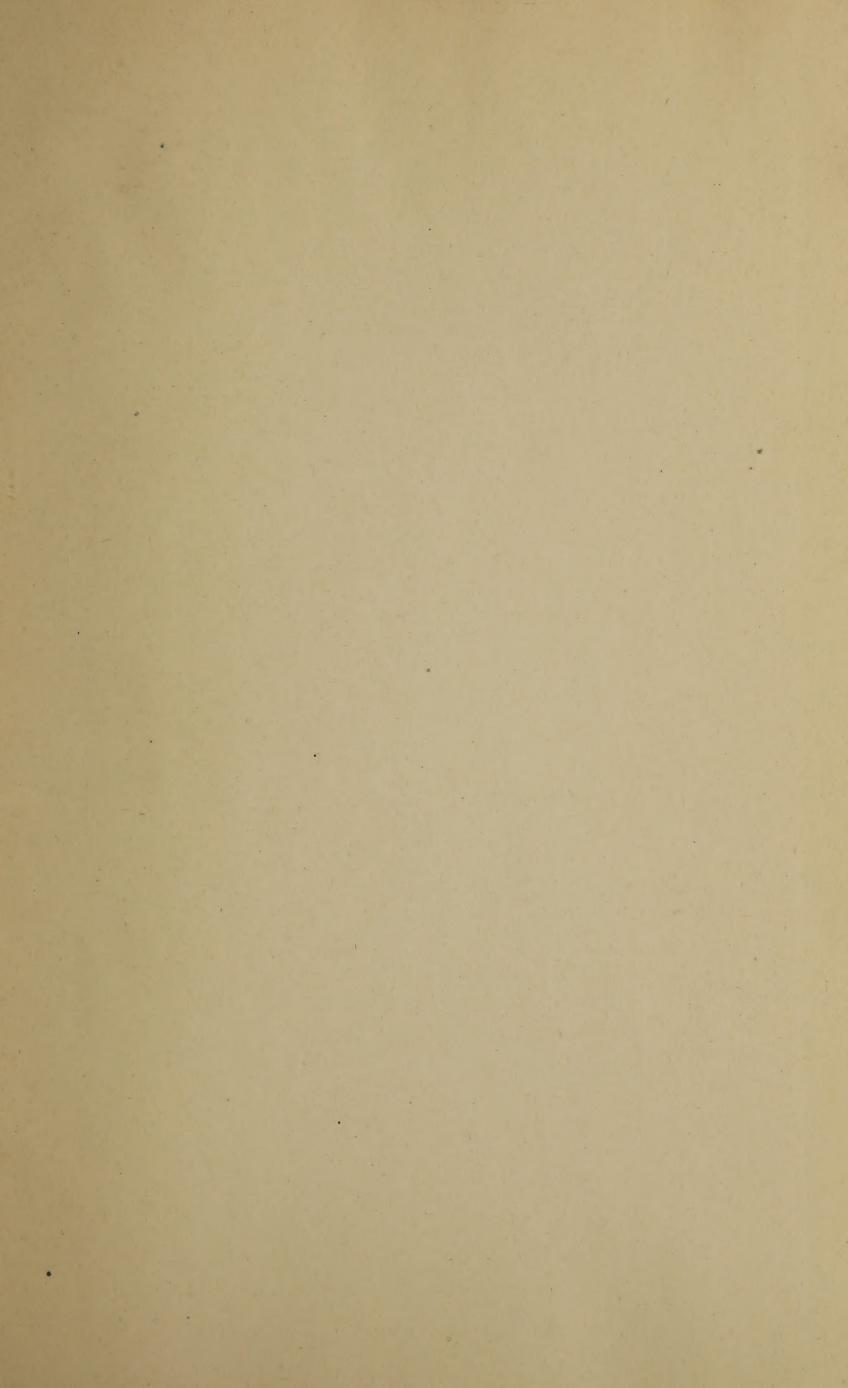
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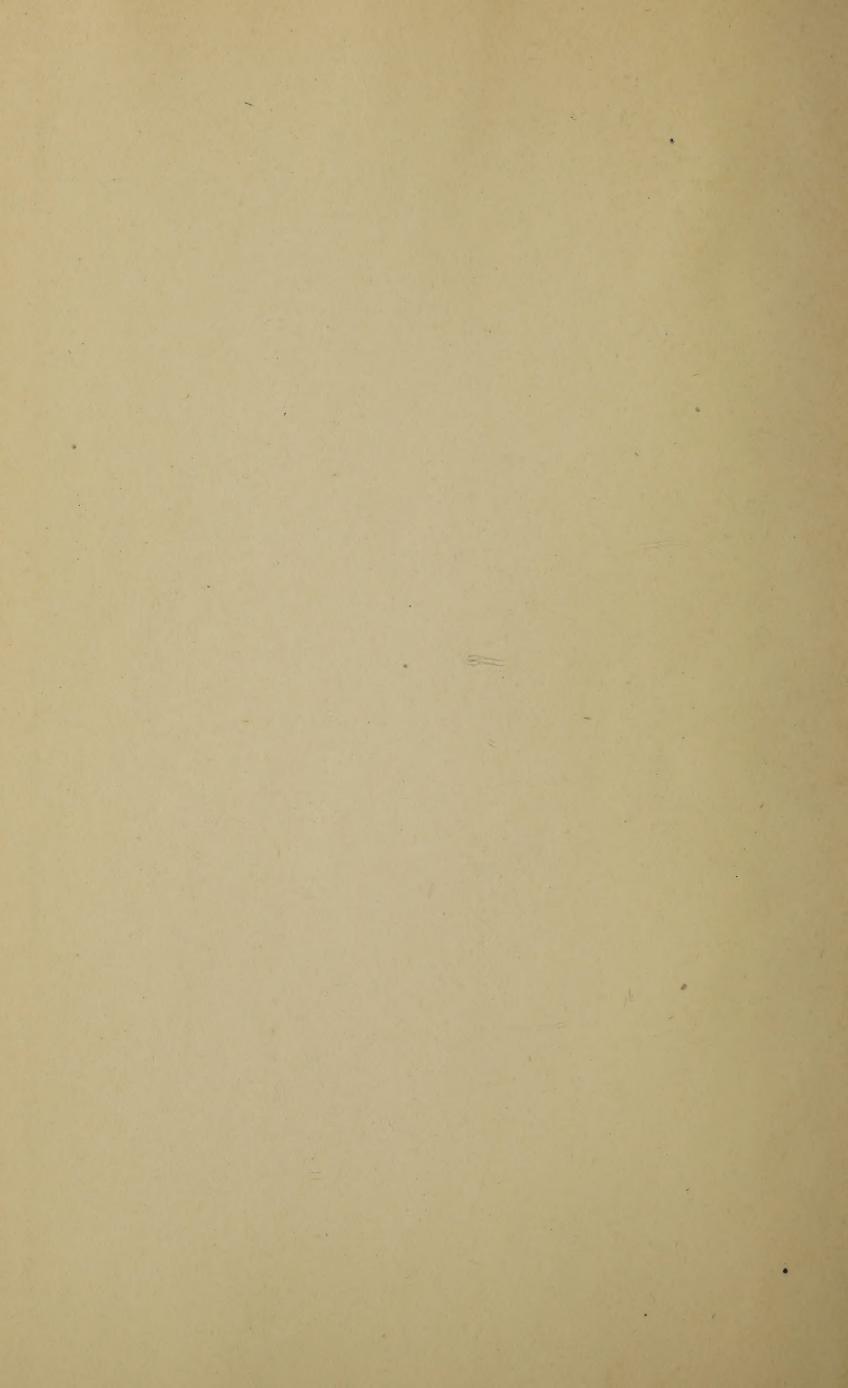
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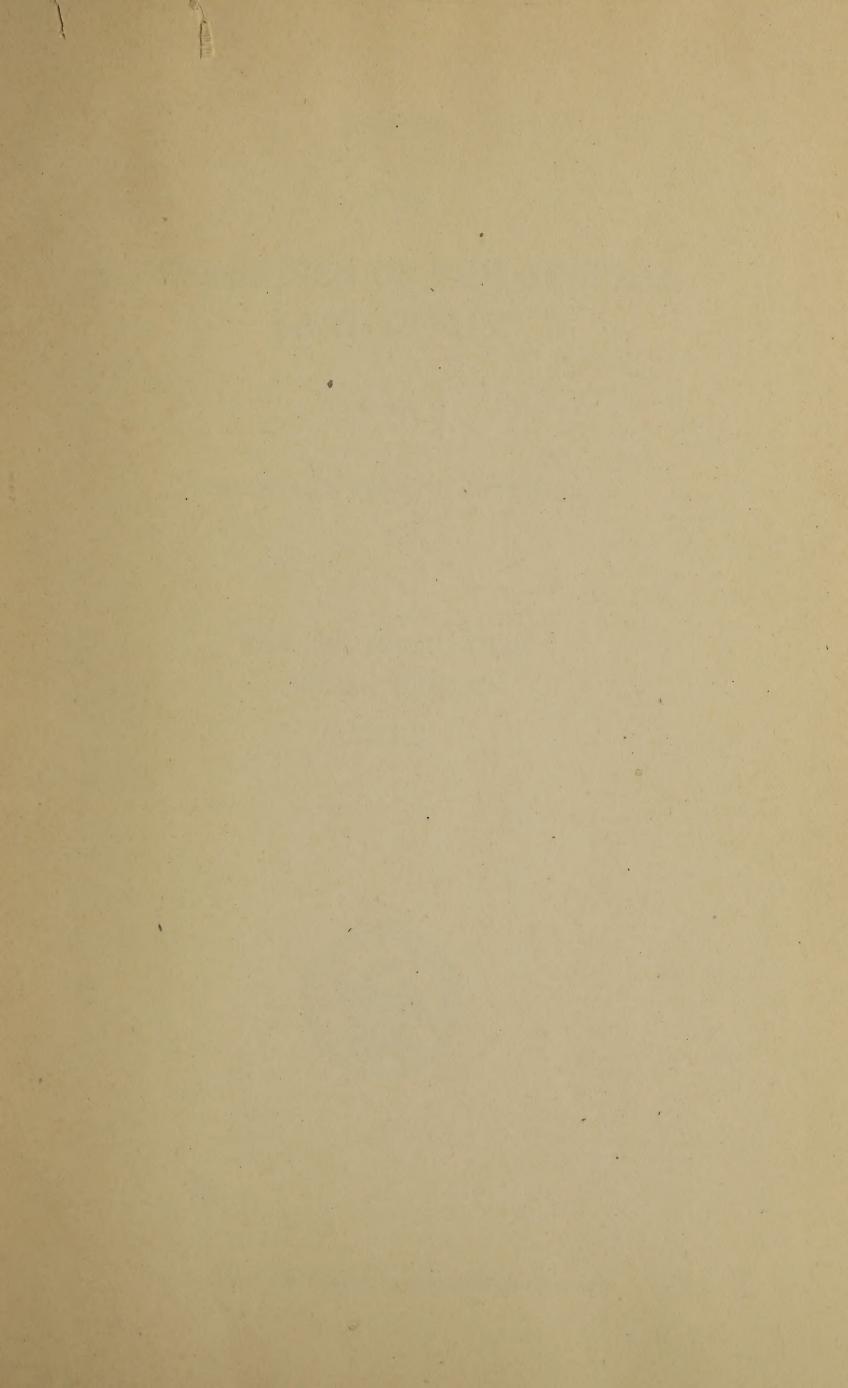
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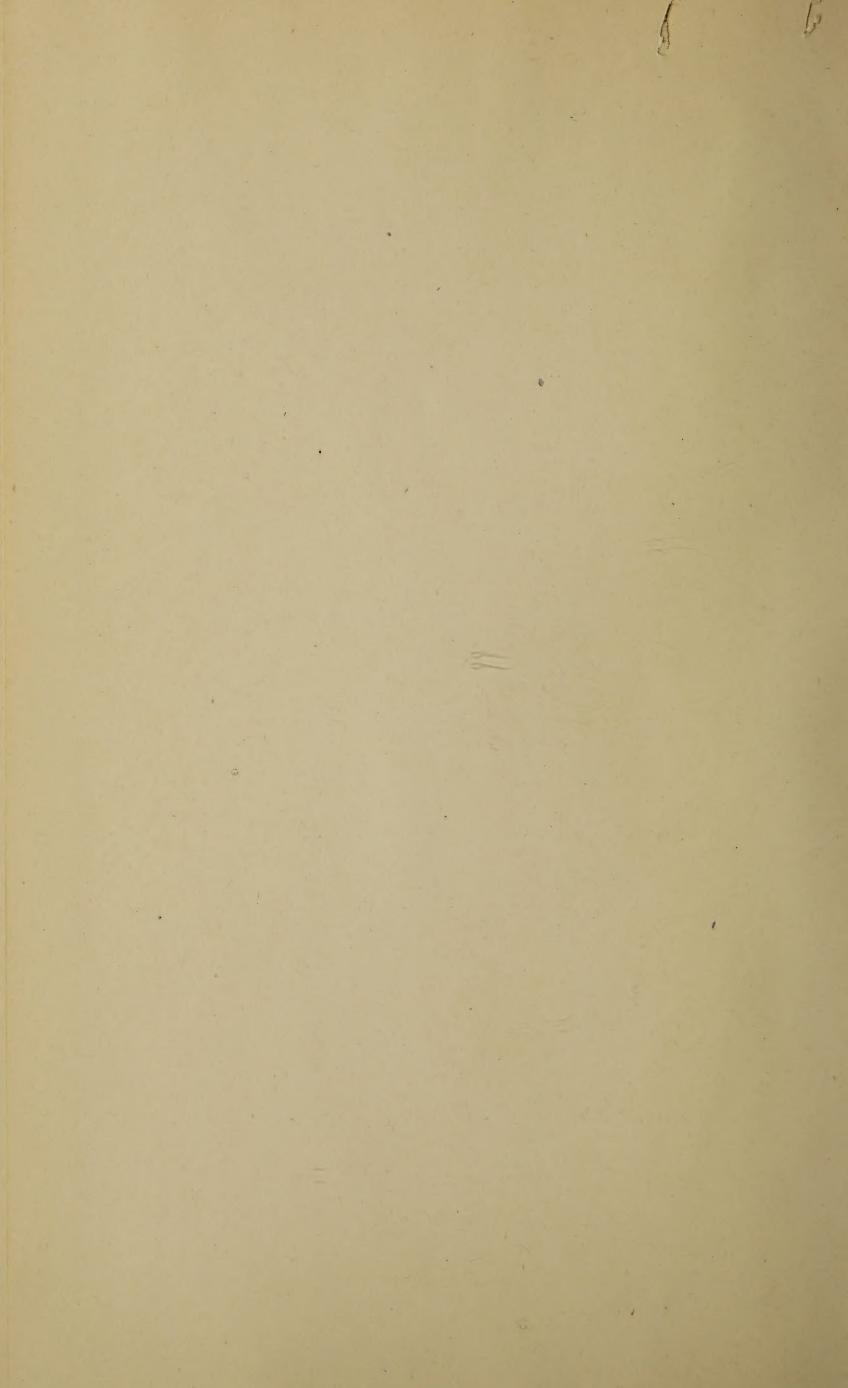
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1912



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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1912.

SIR: The following report of the work in the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, and recommendations for change in legislation are respectfully submitted:

CENTENNIAL.

The year 1912 was the centennial year of the creation of the General Land Office as a separate bureau. Prior to the time of its creation, duties similar to those which were placed by statute upon the newly-created office of commissioner were performed by an officer designated as surveyor general. The disposition of the public lands being under a system of sale, the jurisdiction naturally fell to the Secretary of the Treasury. The surveyor general's office was therefore in the Treasury Department.

When the position of commissioner was created by the act of April 25, 1812, the bureau thus coming into existence was still retained under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, remaining there until March 3, 1849, when it became a part of the Interior Department. The first Commissioner of the General Land Office, Edward Tiffen, of Ohio, took the office on May 7, 1812, and on May 7, 1912, the centennial was celebrated by the holding of suitable ceremonies in Continental Hall, permission being kindly granted for that purpose by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Under the organization of the General Land Office as a separate bureau in 1812, the following force was employed in Washington: Commissioner, chief clerk, draftsman, general clerk, and 6 junior clerks. There were at that time 19 local land offices, and 1 office of surveyor general.

On June 30, 1912, there were in this bureau, in the field, and in Washington, employees classified as follows:

In General Land Office, Washington, D. C	532
In 13 offices of surveyor general	174
In 102 district land offices	414
In the field service	180
In the surveying service	102
In Chippewa logging service	17
the state of the s	1 410
Total	1.419

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The number of patents written last year was 67,475, as against 72,189 for the prior year. This is somewhat less than the number written for the prior year, not due to less work being performed in the office, but because there were less patents to be written. The work of the office is up to date with very few minor exceptions. In homestead cases patents are being written within four months from the date of proof. It would not be advisable to shorten this intervening length of time; some period should be allowed so that fraud, if it exists, may be found.

The correspondence of the office shows that there were received last year 362,916 letters, of which 254,842 were answered by letter, circulars being sent to the remainder.

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total cash receipts from the sale of public lands, including fees and commissions on both original and final entries, for the fiscal year 1912 were \$6,671,718.54. Miscellaneous receipts were as follows: From sales of Indian lands \$2,284,538.37; reclamation waterrights charges, \$914,542.31; sales of timber in Alaska, depredations on public lands, sales of Government property, and copies of records and plats, \$102,248.78, making the aggregate total of cash receipts of this bureau during the fiscal year 1912, \$9,973,048, a decrease of \$1,116,879.60, as compared with those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, were \$850,121.04, a decrease of \$20,120.96. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service, including expenses of district land offices and surveys, were \$3,573,692.88, leaving a net surplus of \$6,399,355.12.

AREA OF LAND ENTERED AND PATENTED.

The total area of public and Indian land originally entered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, is 14,574,688.82 acres, a decrease of 3,064,410.72 acres as compared with the area entered during the year 1911.

The area patented during the fiscal year is 10,135,475 acres, a decrease of 2,137,020 acres as compared with the fiscal year 1911. Of the above area 5,011,948 acres were patented under the homestead law.

ORGANIZATION.

In the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the system of organization of the General Land Office was extensively discussed,

the duties performed by its officers set forth, and a change in the organization recommended. Several bills were introduced in Congress along the lines of the suggested reorganization. None of them, however, have received favorable action. Attention is called to the recommendations in the last report, and it is hoped that Congress may see fit to reorganize this office so as to give it more suitable machinery for the performance of the duties before it.

SALARIES.

Attention is again called to the fact that the salaries which are paid to the higher employees of this office are inadequate. Congress has increased the salary of the chief clerk in the legislative bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. It has, however, decreased the salary of the Chief of Division of Surveys from \$2,750 to \$2,400. This is very much to be regretted. The duties of the Chief of Division of Surveys under its present organization are extremely important, and the work is such that it merits a salary of at least \$2,750 as compensation for the man who performs it.

The law graduates in this office have increased in number, so that there are now 140 graduate lawyers among the employees. Many more of the employees are taking law courses or studying geology in order to better fit them for handling the work of the office. Their efforts should be rewarded by a general readjustment of the salaries paid in this office, so as to pay a more adequate salary for the responsable.

sible positions therein.

PENSIONS.

After a long experience in governmental matters comprising, amongst other services, that of one year as Assistant Commissioner and over four years as Commissioner of the General Land Office, I have come to the conclusion that some system of pensioning should be adopted by the United States Government. The importance of the work performed in Washington is increasing every year. It has ceased to be merely clerical. The duties which Congress has placed from time to time upon the executive departments have become more and more supervisory in their character. The element of trusteeship is recognized, and trusteeship seems to be passing into guardianship. The general public naturally look to the executive head of an office and hold him responsible for the proper performance of the duties that are imposed upon the bureau or department of which he is in charge. This attitude is reasonable. It is not to be supposed that the general public can appreciate the fact that the great details of the work of a bureau must be carried out by its employees, the head being restricted to the general management and to a personal touch

with the most important cases, generally those which establish a precedent or possess some features to which his attention must be called.

With this increasing importance of the work and the seeming demand from all parts of the country that it shall become wider in its scope, there is a great necessity that the service be so organized as to attract men of the highest qualification. There is no question that the general entrance salary paid to employees for the ordinary kind of clerical work is ample, and compares favorably with that paid by private concerns to their new employees for work of a similar character. As against this, however, there are not the same opportunities in the Government service for the ultimate obtaining of large salaries as in private employment. No one disputes the fact that these coveted positions in private life are secured by only a few, and that a large per cent of workers do not rise above a mediocre salary, but those few are the very men whom the Government ought to secure; under present conditions they are not attracted to Government service. This is not because the work is not big and does not present endless opportunities for the best efforts of men of a high degree of constructive ability. It is because after youth and middle age devoted to the public service there is nothing for a man to look forward to except old age and hard work at probably a reduced salary or a prospect of being dropped without any probability of securing another position.

This is not the case in the Army; it is not the case in the Navy. Both of these services attract young men of vigor and strong mental capacity, partly, of course, on account of the glamor which surrounds the military and naval service, and the patriotic feeling that one's country may demand the highest sacrifice—and this appeals to many strong natures—but also because of the fact that the military and naval services provide a competent living for a man during the vigor of his years and an adequate pension for him in his declining days.

No one who has followed the history of civil government during the last decade can fail to appreciate the fact that there is as great a field for the honest service of the level-headed, sober-minded man of character in the civil branches of the Government as there is in the military. The fact that there is but small opportunity for the ordinary Governmental employee to receive the award of popular applause should not detract from the value of the services which he performs, but rather enhance them, as he is deprived from the very nature of his work of one reward which so many men covet.

By the adoption of a pension system there is no doubt but that the very highest type of men would be attracted to service in the Government, and the general standard raised above even that of to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

One of the most important duties imposed upon the General Land Office is that of answering correspondents who address inquiries to the office, either with respect to the status of their own claims or to secure information in regard to the public-land laws. A failure on the part of the office to promptly respond in the one case may entail serious consequence to the writer—and later serve to embarrass the service in its disposition of the case—while in the other it is a condition which should not exist in any well-conducted office. Heretofore the matter of handling general correspondence has been given much consideration and many methods have been devised by which promptness and certainty in response could be secured, but in any methods heretofore adopted the results have not been entirely satisfactory. Just prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year a correspondence section in the public lands division was organized and put into operation. This section is in charge of a competent and skilled examiner under whose direction a corps of clerks are engaged exclusively in handling general correspondence. Under this system the period of time allotted for response to a letter is four days from its receipt. This involves the indexing of the letter, its assignment to the correspondence section by proper card, the examination in many instances of records in the office, and the preparation of the answer, its signature, press copying, and mailing. period of time is regarded as short as the necessities of the work will permit. In answering letters inquiring for the status of cases it is, of course, highly important that all statements should be made most carefully after an examination of the record, in order that the response may be accurate and parties correctly informed as to the situation of the cases.

During the past fiscal year this section has written 49,366 letters, which includes applications for certified copies of the records, but does not include responses by circulars nor official letters written to registers and receivers. It should not be understood that all inquiries for information addressed to the office are referred to this section for response. In many cases the preparation of the answer requires specific knowledge and technical information which could only be expected in the division where the case is under consideration. However, it may be said that with experience the scope of correspondence now confided to this section is constantly extending, so that as time goes on it will answer more and more of the general correspondence. The work of this section has passed outside of the experimental period and entered upon a broader field of development. This conclusion is justified not only from observations of the results obtained in the office itself, but from the many commendatory letters the office is constantly receiving from our correspondents.

FORMULATION OF CHARGES.

There is another important change which was made during the latter part of the last fiscal year.

The work of the office is diversified, and in order that it may be properly carried out it has always been divided into different classes, and separate divisions created, work of a certain character being allotted to each one. While this is essential to the perfection of the work of the office, yet any decision or letter which was written concerning the case is signed by the commissioner or the assistant commissioner, and therefore is an office letter and not a division decision. Under this necessary organization it can be easily seen that constant care has to be taken to prevent the work being considered as division work and not work of the office.

An allegation of facts comprising a noncompliance with the law leads to the setting of a case for hearing. After the determination of these charges in the past there have been raised questions of noncompliance with the technical requirements of the law, not touched upon in the hearing or advanced in the charge leading thereto, the questions then raised generally touching upon fraud. The result has been that in a certain class of cases after hearing had and decision rendered in favor of the defendant, it is found upon a close examination of the papers in the division having ultimate jurisdiction, that there are points of non-compliance with the requirements of the law, which do not possess fraud features, which were not presented at the hearing had. As a result the claimant, after having fought his case on the charges made, was confronted with new defects which he is called upon to cure. This procedure was erroneous, and a change has been made. Now, prior to the setting of the case for hearing, the papers are examined and considered by the division having jurisdiction over the proof itself, and all matters which stand in the way of the issuance of patent are advanced at one and the same time. It is hoped that the institution of this procedure, and the correction of the erroneous steps which have heretofore been taken, will cure the complaint which has been found to exist: That, after hearing had, the office advances further complaints and seems to have assumed the attitude of endeavoring to block progress by constantly finding new faults.

AGENTS' REPORTS NOT CONSIDERED IN ADJUDICATING CASES WHERE TRIAL HAD.

During the past year steps have been taken to completely segregate the reports of special agents made on any cases upon which hearing has been had. In no instance is a report of an agent allowed to be placed with the testimony and evidence taken in a case. The adjudicating lawyer is permitted to see the testimony only, and he must make up his mind on the merits of the case as presented at the hearing. It has never been the idea of this office that the report of an agent should have any weight in the determination of a case after trial had, and directions that the reports be not consulted were given two years ago. In the fear that the agent's report might unwittingly influence the adjudicating officer, if left with the papers and therefore accessible, it has been deemed best to see that the report is placed in a separate file and not sent down to the division having the duty of deciding the case.

FIELD SERVICE.

Herewith is submitted a comparative statement showing the results accomplished during the fiscal years 1909–10, 1910–11, and 1911–12, by the Field Service under appropriations for said fiscal years in the sums of \$1,000,000, \$750,000 and \$650,000 respectively.

Comparative statement showing results accomplished by the field service during the fiscal years 1910, 1911, and 1912.

the state of the state of the state of	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
Appropriated	\$1,000,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$650,000.00
Special agents Collected C	\$349,234.01	\$229,193.68	\$264,760.93
Acres restoredEntries examined and reports submitted	2,522,539.43	2,200,401.25 26,505	1,440,355.64 $27,188$
Adverse reportsFavorable reports	7,814	$10,022 \\ 16,483$	10,036 $17,152$
Civil suits recommended	867	530 304	183 281
Civil suits lostIndictments	71	82 236	90 180
ConvictionsPrison sentences	162	124 47	84 26
Fines imposed	\$76,706.97	\$40,540.78 \$19,837.56	\$8,472.00 1 \$12,645.00
PaidAcquittals and dismissals		377	221

¹ Which includes payments on old cases.

Fines paid are included in total amount collected.

Alleged fraudulent entries acted on during the year in General Land Office.

	1909–10	1910-11	1911–12
Pending June 30 Received Approved Canceled Otherwise disposed of Hearings ordered, General Land Office Hearings ordered, Forest Service	1 19,772	2 23,304	3 28,100
	20,060	23,353	22,590
	4,884	6,649	5,474
	4,665	4,398	4,004
	7,265	7,510	22,291
	6,852	3,008	2,298
	366	64	23

¹ June 30,1909.

This comparative statement evidences, in a graphic manner, the increasing efficiency of the Field Service force. It shows, among other things, that in the fiscal year 1909–10, with an average force of 216 agents, 22,077 entries were examined and reported upon; that

² June 30, 1910.

³ June 30, 1911.

in the fiscal year 1910-11, with an average force of 155 agents, 26,505 entries were examined and reported upon, and that during the fiscal year 1911-12, with an average force of only 147 agents,

27,188 entries were examined and reported upon.

The fact that this table shows that a smaller acreage was restored to the public domain during the fiscal year 1911–12, as compared with the two prior fiscal years mentioned in the table, is, of course, accounted for when it is realized that the lands that have been restored to the public domain during the past fiscal year as a result of Field Service investigations and action through the courts based upon Field Service reports, were, in general, illegally acquired or inclosed some years ago, and, of course, the acreage restored will continue to diminish as the cases pending are disposed of.

It will be observed also, that the number of civil suits recommended has diminished from 867 in the fiscal year 1909–10, to 183 recommended in the fiscal year 1911–12. This also is accounted for by the fact that old cases are being rapidly disposed of and offenses

of this kind are much less common than in former years.

The heading "Alleged fraudulent entries acted on during the year in the General Land Office," for the same three fiscal years shows that on June 30, 1911, there were 28,100 cases pending in the General Land Office, while the tabulation shows that on June 30, 1912, there were only 18,921 cases pending in the office.

Attention has been invited to the few points above indicated merely for the purpose of indicating the steady growth in efficiency, not only of the Field Service force, but also of the force of the General Land Office in Washington in disposing of pending cases.

ALASKA.

It is especially desired to emphasize the excellent progress made by the Field Service in the disposition of the Alaskan coal land investigations.

During the past year very substantial progress has been made in the investigation of coal claims in the Territory of Alaska. During the open season several parties of mineral experts were placed in the field for investigating on the ground these claims to determine whether or not the legal requirements have been met as to opening or improving a mine on the claims. The special agents assigned to the Alaska field division have been engaged in the investigation, both in Alaska and in the States, of these claims to ascertain whether or not the claims were bona fide or had been located as a result of unlawful combinations or agreements. As a result of these investigations, reports have been submitted on 454 claims, and these, with the investigations previously made, make a total of 930 claims in which investigation has been completed. As there are 1,129 coal locations pending before the office there are but 199 which have not been

investigated. Of this latter number, 144 have been either canceled or held for cancellation for failure to submit applications for patent within the time required by law, so that but 55 claims remain for investigation, and it may be that only a portion of that number will require investigation, as applications for patent may not be made for some of the claims included in this number.

During the year adverse proceedings have been directed against 188 claims, which, together with those previously proceeded against, brings the total number of claims against which adverse proceedings have been instituted up to 300. Of this number, 219 are at issue on answers to charges upon which the proceedings were directed. Of the total 1,129 claims pending, 407 have been canceled and 176 held for cancellation as the result either of adverse proceedings or of the failure of the claimants to apply for patent within the statutory period.

It is expected that during the present field season all of the remaining uninvestigated cases which are ready for investigation will be examined. The efforts of the office will during the coming year be directed specifically to the trial and disposition of the cases which have been adversed and are now at issue, and it is expected that these trials will all be had during the present year.

While the investigation of the coal claims has been the principal concern of the office, yet there are other lines of work in Alaska which are demanding attention, principal among which are the investigation of timber trespasses and the investigation of applications to cut timber. The new rules and regulations relating to the latter, which were promulgated during the past year, are meeting the conditions which exist there and have resulted in much more expedition in the handling of this work. However, this line of investigation has proved embarrassing because of vast distances which must be traveled in order to look after these cases and the meager and inadequate transportation facilities afforded.

Request was made on Congress for an item of \$5,000 for the purchase of a launch to facilitate the investigation of timber trespasses in Alaska and to aid, furthermore, in the dispatch of the work done in Alaska, because of the lack of proper transportation facilities at the present time. Should Congress see fit to approve this item it is felt that much greater dispatch will be shown during the present fiscal year in the handling of all Alaskan cases now pending.

While Congress has seen fit to cut the appropriation requested for the present fiscal year from \$650,000 to \$500,000, with the result that about thirty members of the force will be eliminated, no change has been made in the allotment of agents to the Alaskan work because of this reduction in the appropriation. This is consistent because of the desire of the department to dispose of the Alaskan investigations with all possible expedition.

CALIFORNIA OIL LANDS.

Especial attention is called to the work of the field force in connection with the California oil-land investigations during the past

fiscal year.

There are at present included in withdrawals in California over 1,500,000 acres of land containing many of the finest petroleum deposits in the country. Title to a considerable part of this area is still in the Government. Several suits have been brought, and others are contemplated, having for their object the recovery of title to a large part of these lands obtained through patents from which mineral lands were excluded. There are 6,000 acres of land involved in one of these suits. Of the lands withdrawn, approximately 100,000 acres are covered by about 934 pending entries and selections, comparatively few of which are for mineral title. of the remainder is covered by mineral locations of oil, gypsum, asphaltum, and fuller's earth placer claims. The lands are generally desert in character, with no available water supply for irrigation. By reason of the withdrawal of these lands and the conditions imposed thereby, an examination of these lands and an investigation of all entries or selections thereon are necessary in every case where title is sought. To meet these requirements a considerable number of special agents and mineral inspectors of the Field Service of the General Land Office have spent practically their entire time on this work. In some instances it has become necessary to delay work pending in other divisions in order to furnish a proper measure of cooperation on the part of our force to the Department of Justice in preparing and conducting these suits. The excellent results of this cooperation have been strongly shown, the Department of Justice having expressed itself in the highest terms of approval concerning the work done by our field agents.

It also became necessary during the past fiscal year to make a reconnoissance of about 440,000 acres of land within the withdrawals for the purpose of ascertaining the character of said lands. These examinations were in addition to the work incident to the suits referred to and were principally for use in hearings in which the Government appears as contestant or intervenor. These investigations already have been justified by the important evidence adduced and will go a long way in establishing the Government's contention with respect to said lands.

It is of course apparent that the general work of the two field divisions covering California has fallen considerably in arrears because of this demand on our men in these special investigations, and in view of the recent reduction of our appropriation by Congress in the sum of \$150,000 it will tax the ingenuity of the department to

meet these and other demands on the Field Service as a whole during the coming fiscal year. One result of the reduction in our appropriation so far has been the elimination of 26 members of the field force maintained during the past fiscal year, and it may be that other eliminations will eventually become necessary.

The immense values at stake in these oil lands are indicated to some extent by the fact that many tracts have been sold in the proven areas at a rate as high as \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 per section.

The reduction of the appropriation necessarily requires some readjustment in the distribution of the present field force and reductions in the present force.

Every effort has been made during the past fiscal year to dispose of old cases, especial preference being given to claims involving settlers' rights. The result is that at the present time a negligible percentage of such claims have been pending in the field for investigation for a period greater than six months.

Instructions have been issued to all chiefs of field divisions that because of the reduction of the field force they will be held to a stricter accountability for the use of the time of their men during the present fiscal year than heretofore, and in view of the remarkably increased efficiency of the force, as shown by the tabulations to which attention is called herein, there is no doubt that the work will be handled in a thorough and expeditious manner during the present fiscal year.

The office has suffered during the past fiscal year from the loss of some very valuable members of the force, who received more attractive offers in private business and therefore resigned. The force as it stands at present, however, is without doubt as creditable an administrative organization as can be found in any branch of the Government service, and its members show proper breadth of view in the many complicated problems presented to them in making field investigations. It was, of course, inevitable that when the men were younger in the service and were less confident, because of the lack of experience, some small percentage of cases arose through unnecessary technical distinctions. The attitude of the men toward their work is broad minded, and does full justice not only to the Government but also to the public-land claimant. It is gratifying to be able to record this fact in view of the constant effort of this office to have the field force conduct their investigations in a spirit of fairness to all concerned.

It is desired to express my unqualified appreciation of the enthusiastic cooperation the Field Service has received during the past fiscal year from the Department of Justice, the Geological Survey, and the Forest Service. The cooperative agreement between the General Land Office and the Geological Survey as recently modified has

given exceptional results. Before the final modification of this agreement the practice was to make a field examination and subsequently to call upon the Geological Survey for data with reference to the character of the land. The new idea is first to obtain from the Geological Survey any data it may possess and then refer the case to the field for investigation. The distinct advantage of the new system over the old is that the agent in the field has in his possession at the time that he makes his examination all of the data available to the survey, and consequently the investigation in the field, where it is necessary to all, is more comprehensive. A gratifying feature of our cooperative work in this particular is the great number of cases found upon receipt of reports from the Geological Survey not to require field investigation at all as to the character of the lands. This, of course, results in a great saving of time and expense, not only to the Government but also to public-land claimants.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF METHOD OF PERFORM-ANCE OF WORK.

In the data submitted to Congress submitting estimates for appropriations for the Field Service for the ensuing year, a comparative statement of the manner of the performance of the work was prepared for the consideration of the committee. It is included herewith.

The following parallel columns exhibit a comparison between the old system and the present system of handing cases in this office and will indicate more graphically the additional work which devolves upon the Field Service force.

Comparison between old and present systems of handling cases.

ACT OF JUNE 4, 1897 (FOREST LIEU SELECTIONS).

Old system.

Under the old method of procedure only a small per cent of this class of cases were examined by special agents, such cases as contained some evidence or suspicion of fraud. Present system.

At present about 75 per cent are examined by special agents because of the fraudulent character of many of this class of cases, and because of insufficient data in the Geological Survey in some cases as to the coal, oil, or power-site possibilities of the land.

SCRIP, PREEMPTION, AND TOWN-SITE CASES.

Under the old method only a very few cases belonging to these classes were examined by special agents. At present many of those cases are examined in the field as to fraud and coal, oil, and power-site possibilities. It would be difficult to determine the exact per cent of such cases, but it will probably reach 15 or 20 per cent.

Comparison between old and present system of handling cases-Continued.

TIMBER AND STONE ENTRIES.

Old system.

No appraisal made.

Present system.

Under instructions of November 30, 1908, the lands embraced in all these applications must be cruised to determine the amount and value of the timber thereon, or examined to determine the amount and value of stone thereon, as the case may be.

INSPECTION OF LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

Formerly made by special inspectors of the department.

Under present practice periodical inspections are made by members of the field force.

ISOLATED TRACTS.

Investigated only where special reasons made same desirable.

Under departmental instructions of January 19, 1912, all applications for sale must be investigated to determine the value of the land, so that the Government may receive adequate consideration therefor, and for the further purpose of preventing agreements to refrain from competitive bidding.

The work of investigation made necessary by the present policy of the department to carefully investigate projects under the so-called Carey Act, and various acts amendatory thereof, to the end that the settler who relies upon the approval of the Government may be as fully protected as possible, as well as for the purpose of minimizing the segregation of Government lands for speculative purposes, has been materially increased, not only because of the more careful and painstaking investigation of the various projects, but because of the large increase in the number of segregation lists and lists for patent predicated on such segregation lists.

Various phases of the Carey Aet.

ACT OF MARCH 15, 1910—WITHDRAWALS UNDER.

Old system.

Present system.

No examinations were made.

Examinations are now made of all lists where it appears that such examinations are necessary or desirable. At the present time eight lists are being carefully investigated as to all phases of the cases.

Various phases of the Carey Act—Continued.

CAREY ACT SEGREGATIONS.

Old system.

Examination as to desert character of the land only by ordinary special agent or departmental inspector.

Present system.

Complete and careful engineer's report, comprising—

- 1. Desert or nondesert character of the land.
- 2. Sufficiency of the water supply, including full abstract of prior appropriations, stream measurements, if any, precipitation records and run-off, area of watershed, and all other pertinent features.
- 3. Feasibility of the system, including full and careful description of the proposed works, specifications of dams, canals, laterals, etc., suggestions and recommendations, etc.
- 4. Financial responsibility of the proposing contractors with the States. This examination is as full and careful as may be, to the end that speculative and "wild-cat" segregations be reduced to a minimum.
- 5. Any other information touching upon the project or its bona fides.

CAREY ACT LISTS FOR PATENT UPON ALLEGED RECLAMATION OF THE LAND.

No investigation was made, the certificate of the State engineer that the land was reclaimed being deemed sufficient.

1. Where the segregation list upon which the list for patent is predicated has not been investigated under the present system, the engineer is expected to investigate and report upon the same, as in Carey Act segregations above shown, as to sufficiency of water supply and feasibility of the system, in addition to which he reports fully as to whether or not the irrigation works have been completed in a good and workmanlike manner and according to specifications, whether the ditches and laterals have been completed so that water can be turned upon the land at any time required, what portion of each smallest legal subdivision is irrigable under the system, and what portion is above ditches. and also as to whether any portion of the nonirrigable acreage is susceptible of irrigation from any other known sources. This report is required to be very full and complete and upon it is based the patenting of the lands.

Railroad land grants.

Old system.

Investigations were only made when the office had reason to believe that the lands were mineral in character. Present system.

Investigations are now made as to the mineral or nonmineral character of all selected lands before patent is issued.

Individual lieu selections.

No investigations were formerly made of individual lieu selections, non-mineral affidavits by the selectors being considered as sufficient.

Investigations are now made of all individual lieu selections, whether under the act of 1898 or 1899, and upon the reports received the lands are either clear listed for patent or appropriate action taken.

Right-of-way applications under Act of March 3, 1891.

Few, if any investigations were made except where actual fraud was charged.

Because of the increasing scarcity of water in the Western States many investigations are ordered either by this office or the department touching the available water supply and the feasibility of projects, right of way for which application has been made.

Fortified right-of-way applications under the Acts of March 3, 1891, and February 15, 1901.

No investigations were made.

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During the past year a large number of approved rights of way of five years or over standing have been investigated, to the end that if the projected works had not been built suit might be recommended to declare the easement forfeited and thus clear the records. Upon such reports a large number of suits have been commenced and many easements either judicially declared forfeited or relinquished. During the coming year the number of such investigations which should be made will double if not treble that of last year.

Railroad rights of way under the Act of March 3, 1875.

(Forfeited under various forfeiture acts.)

No examinations made.

It is the intenton, if the force of special agents will admit of the work, to investigate this year all approved right-of-way applications over five years old and to clear the record of such as have not been constructed.

Power sites, Act of February 15, 1901.

Old system.

No examination.

Present system.

Owing to the increasing value of water power in the West it is necessary to make careful investigation of many applications asked for under the act of March 3, 1891, but which it is suspected are to be used for power purposes and not irrigation purposes, and should therefore be granted by permit under the act of 1901. It is further the duty of all special agents to report to this office any matters relative to power development where it is found that the system is being constructed or construction is contemplated without first obtaining permission from the Government. number of such reports have been received and have resulted in cessation of the work until application was filed and favorably considered by the department.

Lands withdrawn for power sites.

No examination.

Now all entries upon lands with-drawn for power sites are carefully examined in order that the value of the lands for power purposes, as well as the bona fides of the applicant, may be determined. The area now with-drawn for power sites is 1,515,423 acres.

Until about the middle of last year the work of investigation under the "small holders" act of April 28, 1904, has been merely superficial. This work has increased very largely during the latter part of the past year with every evidence of a large increase during the coming year. The special agent is expected to visit and carefully examine both the base and selected lands, which may be hundreds of miles apart, and after careful investigation to report whether or not they are of the same quality. One investigation of this character involving a 160-acre tract will often take more time than a straight investigation of a couple of thousands of acres which is in a compact body.

Relative to the Carey Act, Arizona and New Mexico are in line for aggressive Carey Act work, and from the older Carey Act States lists for patent are now coming in rapidly, which, in view of the old system of meager investigation, means a double investigation before the lists for patent can be approved. In this connection it may be

noted that inasmuch as Carey Act projects are of a quasi public nature, prompt action must be given them even at the expense of some other public interests.

State selections.

Old practice.

Practically no examination.

Present practice.

Examination of all lands selected by States. Approximately 1,500,000 acres awaiting examination.

Indian allotments.

Practically no examination.

By order of April 4, 1911, all Indian allotments made on public lands are required to be examined and report made as to settlement of Indian and character and value of his improvements; also as to character of land with respect to timber, mineral, coal, phosphate, oil, power-site possibilities, etc. There are about 4,500 of these allotments pending, involving 720,000 acres.

Water companies.

No examination.

Under instructions contained in paragraph 18 of circular dated September 30, 1910 (39 L. D., 253), an investigation and technical report is required to be made of water companies in cases of desert entries, where, on annual proof, expenditures for stock or interest in any such company, through which water is to be secured for irrigating the land, is alleged.

To date approximately 125 companies have been investigated and reported upon. The reports so far obtained are of material value also in adjudication of desert-land entries upon which final proofs have been made. The office examiners are brought more closely in touch with field conditions and thus can act more intelligently on the final proofs submitted.

It must be borne in mind that the work of the field employees is educational. It is just as much their duty to aid and assist in every possible way bona fide settlers and to advise them as to the requirements of the laws as it is to investigate cases involving violations of the public-land laws, and to check attempts to fraudulently acquire public lands.

It is respectfully submitted there is not one unnecessary examination made. To conduct the business of this office in the field in a proper and workmanlike manner, it is absolutely necessary that the head of the office should have full data of the kind shown. The comparative table is given publicity in this report in order that it may be generally understood what the work is which has been done by the field force, and how important it is in its nature. The necessity for many of the very big land suits which are now in progress would never have arisen had an examination of the character now demanded been made prior to the patenting of the lands which it is now sought to reacquire for the United States, on the ground that in the acquisition of the same the grantees violated some provision of the land laws.

NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS FOR RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

On July 1, 1912, a new system of records and accounts for receivers of public moneys at United States land offices was inaugurated. This system was installed upon the recommendation of the committee on audit of the Treasury Department, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Treasury. In this system the practice has been discontinued, which has obtained since the office of receiver was created, of such officers submitting abstracts of collections classified according to kind of application, entry, proof, etc., in connection with which the money was received. Under the new system the receiver's abstracts will not indicate the class of application, etc., in connection with which the money was tendered, but will merely show thereon the funds in the Treasury to which the moneys received should be placed. The receiver's abstracts therefore will not hereafter be of any statistical value except as to the total amount received. In order to ascertain monthly the number of allowed applications, approved proofs, etc., certain administrative adjustments in the register's reports or schedules were required, the most notable of which are schedules of allowances which will indicate each month, in itemized form, all approvals and allowances in the several land offices.

Following is a brief statement of the advantages of the new system. The new system will simplify the accounts of receivers of public moneys by eliminating the various classified abstracts of collections. The disposition of every amount received will be evidenced by a check issued by the receiver on his depository; under the system in force prior to July 1, 1912, amounts which were applied in the same month in which received and not deposited to the official credit of the receiver but direct to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States were not evidenced by checks of receivers, which prac-

tice in many cases resulted in much difficulty in adjusting receiver's accounts. The statistics compiled under the new system will be more comprehensive and more accurate than those compiled under the former system, inasmuch as the schedule of allowances will indicate every act under which an application, entry, etc., may be made, and thereby a more detailed classification of applications and entries is possible. Under the new system receivers are required to note upon all application and entry papers the amount of money earned therewith which will be verified in the Accounts Division of the General Land Office, and thereby the clerks in the several adjudicating divisions of this office will be relieved of the necessity of searching through various abstracts for such payments.

In this connection an accounting circular has been prepared which is the most comprehensive circular of its kind that has so far been issued by the General Land Office, and which embodies, in addition to the necessary instructions under the new system, the substance of perhaps 300 circulars and circular letters. This circular will be the means of saving much correspondence which would otherwise have to be had and will form a convenient manual for all field and ac-

counting officers.

REPAYMENTS.

The existing laws governing repayments, section 2362, United States Revised Statutes, act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat., 287), and the act of March 26, 1908 (35 Stat., 48), provide for the return of moneys covered into the Treasury of the United States, received in connection with the disposal of the public lands, to be repaid to the entryman, or his legal representative, in the absence of fraud on their part, in all cases where lands have been erroneously sold; where money has been paid by innocent parties on fraudulent and void soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead entries; where entries were canceled for conflict; where entries are erroneously allowed and can not be confirmed; where applications to make entry, filing, selection, etc., are rejected; and where any amount has been paid in excess of the legal requirement. Under said laws there were stated during the last fiscal year 2,097 accounts, allowing repayment of \$178,952.15, and during said period there were rejected 619 claims for repayment.

SURVEYING.

The second year of field operations under the direct system has developed the fact that the application of this system is successful in all cases. During the last fiscal year numerous reforms were inaugurated in the matters of accounting, purchases, progress reports, engaging assistants, and writing up of field work, which have been conducive to economy and expedition. The purchasing of animals, which was largely experimental in the first days of the new system, has been extended so as to embrace nearly all districts.

has been a marked reduction in the cost of surveys.

As a result of the civil-service examination of last year a list of over 70 eligibles was created, all of whom have been more or less experienced in public-land survey work, and have now received appointments as United States surveyors. This available force, with an additional number of temporary transitmen authorized by the commissioner, will be sufficient to handle such surveys as may be appropriated for during the fiscal year 1913.

Special appropriations and funds from railroad deposits enabled this office to have in the field on July 1, 1912, 87 parties. When the appropriations for 1913 are fully available the parties will be

increased to the number at work last year.

The work of finishing the surveys embraced in contracts has proceeded rapidly and only a few contracts are now outstanding. They are those which upon examination required field correction and reformation of the entire survey.

In addition to the regular apportionments for surveys and special appropriations for surveys in stated localities there have been executed emergency surveys in cases of lands involved in suits brought by the Government. Surveys of abandoned military reservations have been made by this office preliminary to their disposal. Townsites and islands have been surveyed for disposition under the various land laws. This office is now considering a plan of cooperative surveys with the Forest Service, made necessary by the listing of lands within national forests, and plans are being considered whereby the burden of cost to the homesteader is lightened.

Extensive surveys have been in progress during the year of lands within Indian reservations, asked for by the Indian Office for purposes connected with allotments and subsequent opening of the lands to public entry. To further the proper selections for irrigation and other purposes upon Indian lands, this office, upon the request of the Indian Office, has executed, simultaneously with the regular subdivisional survey, a contour or topographic survey. The surveys are paid for out of special and general appropriations in the Indian appropriation bill.

The expense attending the execution of the above surveys has been gradually diminishing owing to the inauguration of business methods in the management of the field force in the matter of supplies and material and the system of rules adopted for guidance in grading of compensation and allowances. The expense of equipping this large force with proper astronomical instruments will in future be lessened, as their initial cost was a large factor in the total cost of surveying. The number of instruments now on hand is ample to equip all the

parties which may be put in the field under present appropriations. The number of Government-owned animals and wagons now on hand bought from previous appropriations will also keep down the expense of future surveys.

The administrative work necessary to control and maintain the field and office work both in the office here and in the offices of the surveyors general, consequent upon the abolition of the contract system, has greatly increased. This emergency has been met by increases for clerk hire in the branch offices, so that the handling of the clerical part of the survey work is now rendered more prompt and the transmission of the completed returns to this office made much earlier after the surveyors have submitted their notes.

The necessary examination here of these returns before acceptance and the correspondence incident to a proper approval of instructions to the surveyors has multiplied the duties devolving upon the expert force in the Surveying Division of this office, so that the office has been unable to keep abreast of the reception of the returns, thus involving delays of several months after the complete record of field notes has been forwarded by the surveyors general before a case can be reached. Congress has, however, granted this office a small increase of force, limited to the fiscal year 1913, for temporary service in bringing up the arrears of work upon returns of surveys and resurveys of public lands, and it is hoped that with this additional help the work will be brought up to date.

The number of acres surveyed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, will be found in the statistical table in another part of the report.

ALASKA SURVEYS.

The work of subdivisional surveys in Alaska, which was suspended for the winter after about 200,000 acres had been surveyed by the six parties operating in the field, was resumed at the opening of the season in June, 1912, and is now (September) in progress, but the necessary preliminaries to the actual running of lines, such as the establishment of the camps and arranging for supplies, the identification of starting points, adjustment of instruments, and other essentials, were such as to render the output for the month of June inconsiderable.

One of the three localities selected for subdivision last season (Chitina) in the Copper River Valley was not occupied this season, as the 1911 surveys in this region covered the greater part of the lands which it was thought would be demanded for settlement and future entry.

The surveys in the Tanana Valley, with Fairbanks as central point, and those of the Susitna Valley, with Seward as a base of opera-

tions, were continued, and reports from the four parties engaged show gratifying progress.

In addition to the regular subdivisional work carried on through independent bases and meridians, according to the requirements of the rectangular system, a number of fragmentary surveys have been executed. These are isolated tracts, impracticable of connection with the groups of regular surveys, because remote from the abovementioned centers, and varying in area from 1 acre to 320 acres each, yet surveyable under the laws and regulations pertaining to Alaska, provided for in the trade and manufactures, homesteads, soldiers' additional homesteads, and coal-land acts. The surveys in such cases were made by bonded surveyors, at the applicants' expense, subject to the approval of the Surveyor General and the supervision of this office.

The approval of about 25 of such surveys has been ordered during the fiscal year.

REESTABLISHMENT OF TEXAS-NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY.

At the date of the last report upon this work, which was authorized by Congress in a joint resolution approved February 16, 1911, the field work was completed and the surveyors were preparing their notes and plats.

During the last fiscal year the surveyors have worked up their notes and plats and the record consisting of bound volumes of type-written field notes, photographs of monuments erected, duly attested, and certified to by the commissioners on the part of the Government and Texas, have been submitted to the President for his action, looking to approval and forwarding to Congress. The submitted field notes were examined by this office and the reestablishment found to have been well executed and monumented with the corners and material prescribed in the instructions which were approved by the department and the President.

CAREY ACT.

It is not anticipated that the new applications for segregation received during the coming fiscal year will show an increase either in number or acreage. After the more thorough investigation by the State before filing an application for segregation, made possible by the act of March 15, 1910, permitting temporary withdrawal of the land, 19 projects for which such temporary withdrawal had been asked were abandoned and no applications for segregation filed for such projects. The temporary withdrawals have enabled this office to insist upon a more substantial compliance with the requirement that full data be furnished to show that the proposed plan of reclamation is feasible and sufficient. In applications filed by States

without sufficient examination, it has sometimes developed upon field examination by representatives of this office that material modifications of the plan are necessary, entailing in some instances a reexamination in the field. In other cases projects submitted by the States have been found to be totally impracticable. It is expected that the States will more carefully examine projects before applying for segregation and will submit more adequate data with applications, thus expediting field examination and office adjudication.

Investigation of 31 projects having an aggregate area of over 1,000,000 acres has been directed. Fifteen applications for patent covering 208,995 acres have been transmitted to the field for investigation. In most of these investigations the field work has probably been completed or is nearing completion, and it is anticipated that the cases will be adjudicated during the current calendar year.

The near approach in many segregations of the expiration of the 10 years allowed within which to effect the reclamation of the land segregated and other information at hand indicate that the number of applications for patent during the coming fiscal year will show a marked increase. Many of these applications will be based upon segregations approved when the early practice of relying upon the representations of the States as to the sufficiency of the proposed plan of reclamation was followed. In these cases the investigation must be unusually complete. In all applications for patent the adequacy and permanency of the various reservoirs, canals, and structures must be fully considered. The sufficiency of the water supply after prior rights shall have been satisfied must be determined. The detail for investigations under the Carey Act of competent engineers in the field force has been continued. Thus, to their technical qualification has been added exceptional practical experience as irrigation engineers in the particular district to which they are assigned. This is of especial advantage not only in enabling them to accumulate the necessary data relative to stream flow, drainage area, and prior appropriations, but more particularly in determining the vexatious question of water duty, in which determination the informed judgment of a qualified expert in the field is preferable to an office consideration of data, which, in the absence of actual results in the immediate vicinity, can never be complete enough to warrant more than a surmise. The general investigation, under departmental letters of June 17, 1912, of the results obtained under the Carey Act will not require the attention of the detailed engineers. This work will be done by ordinary agents.

With the increase in irrigation the determination of the amounts of water that may ultimately be diverted under rights initiated prior to the initiation of the rights relied upon for the project becomes of increasing importance. Care must be exercised to ascertain whether or not the claimed priority has been in any manner lost. Novel, intricate, and interesting but difficult questions depending on the varying laws relative to water rights obtaining in the several States are constantly presented for adjudication.

The joint resolution of August 21, 1911 (37 Stats., 38), made an additional million acres of land in Colorado subject to the provisions of the Carey Act.

By legislative act approved May 30, 1912, the State of Arizona accepted, subject to referendum, the grant under the Carey Act. The act accepting and providing for the administration of such grant, however, provides that it shall not apply, except to lands embraced within Indian reservations, until June 1, 1914. Accordingly no applications by Arizona will, in the absence of Federal legislation, be received in the coming fiscal year.

The international situation relative to the Colorado River will affect the administration of the Carey Act in parts of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

RESERVOIR DECLARATORY STATEMENTS.

All lands reserved under the provisions of the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat., 484), on which reservoirs have not been constructed within the two years allowed by the act have been restored to the public domain.

The department has held that a reservoir claimant under the act is not entitled to the maximum area allowed by the act, to wit, 160 acres, but only to sufficient land for the proper maintenance of the reservoir. It is therefore necessary to direct examinations in the field in order to ascertain the area absolutely necessary for the maintenance of such reservoirs. Such examinations require much time and are increasing in number. The work in connection with applications under this act, so far as the office force is concerned, is up to date.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

The work of investigation by the field force of easements and rights of way for irrigation, power, and other purposes, granted under the acts of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404), February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), and February 1, 1905 (33 Stat., 628), where the period for construction has expired by limitation of law, has progressed steadily during the past year, and numerous cases have been reported where such easements and rights of way are subject to forfeiture for nonconstruction during the statutory period. Appropriate action with a view to clearing the records of these unearned grants has been taken in a number of cases, and those remaining will be disposed of as rapidly as possible.

In this connection it may be noted that this class of cases is a continuing one, new cases arising almost daily as the five-year periods for construction expire, and thus necessitates continued investigations in the field, followed by the office work necessary to clear the records where the grants are subject to cancellation or forfeiture.

POWER SITE, ETC., RESERVES.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), there were 85 withdrawals for power-site purposes, involving 307,891.13 acres, and 19 restorations, aggregating 59,388.31 acres. There were also 6 withdrawals under the same act for public water reserves, covering 86,122 acres; 4 withdrawals under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), embracing 73,096.62 acres, and 5 withdrawals, under the first mentioned act for various purposes, of 253,400 acres. The total area of the 100 withdrawals is 720,509.75 acres, of which 59,388.31 acres, embraced in 19 restorations, were relieved from reservation. There had previously been 196 withdrawals for power-site purposes, covering, on June 30, 1911, 1,510,647 acres, making the area withdrawn on June 30, 1912, after deducting the area restored, 2,231,156.75 acres. These lands are subject to all the provisions, limitations, exceptions, and conditions of the acts cited.

RAILROAD SELECTIONS.

The work in connection with the preparation of clear lists of railroad listings and selections for patent, because of the many withdrawals of lands for coal classification and with a view to their use for power-site and reservoir purposes, and the greater care exercised in their examination, reports being now required from the Geological Survey and special agents in the field before submitting them for approval, has become more complicated and onerous. And because of the comparatively small acreage of the lists, they now ranging from 40 to 1,000 acres each, when formerly it was common for them to contain 200,000 to 300,000 acres, the work, proportionately, of the field service as well as of this office has been greatly augmented. The field service especially feels the burden, the lands in the present small lists being frequently widely separated and requiring more travel and more time in their location; the former large lists lying in compact bodies much more easy of access and their character much more easy of determination.

STATE SELECTIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, there were selections under the various State and Territorial grants approved to the amount of 181,280.62 acres. Selections were received for the year

amounting to 249,443.17 acres. There were pending June 30, 1912, selections of this character aggregating 1,921,687.10 acres. Field examination or reports from the Geological Survey with respect to the mineral character of the lands was had as to all selections prior to approval, and under a recent cooperative agreement with the Geological Survey excellent progress is being made in the examination and adjudication of selections of this class, upward of 77,000 acres of selections having been approved during the months of May and June.

In connection with congressional grants of lands to the various States and Territories, for educational and other purposes, reference was made in the last annual report to the fact that there was no provision of law whereby selections might be made in satisfaction of these grants, except under the Cary Act, for lands withdrawn or classified as coal lands, or valuable for coal, and recommendation was made that the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 583), be extended so as to remedy this condition. By act of Congress approved April 30, 1912 (Public, No. 141), the privileges contained in said act of June 22, 1910, are extended to the several States. Under this legislation large areas, which, though suitable, were theretofore unavailable for selection by reason of classification or withdrawal, are made subject to selection in aid of common schools, and in satisfaction of other State grants.

IMPERIAL VALLEY LANDS.

Conditions with respect to claims in the Imperial Valley of California are very satisfactory. Upward of 1,000 patents have been issued to entrymen where proper compliance with the provisions of the law, under which their claims were initiated, has been shown, and remaining claims are being adjudicated as speedily as possible.

SWAMP LANDS.

There were pending claims to swamp lands in place June 30, 1912, to the amount of 458,444.59 acres. New claims were reported during the year in favor of the several States to which the swamp-land grants have been extended, but principally in Florida, Minnesota, and Louisiana, amounting to 75,403.97 acres. This is about 30,000 acres in excess of the amount reported during the preceding year. The amount of swamp lands certified and patented was 26,932.15 acres, and claims to the amount of 10,125.16 were rejected and canceled. Thirty-nine contests against swamp-land claims were decided.

An important case, referred to in the last annual report, involving approximately 100,000 acres of land in the Palo Verde Valley, in Riverside and Imperial Counties, Cal., has been closed, and the

claims of the State of California to said lands under the swamp-land grant finally rejected. These lands are rapidly being taken up by settlers and homeseekers.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL LAND GRANT.

The work devolving upon the General Land Office, under the basis of adjustment of June 16, 1911, is rapidly nearing completion. In May of this year a claim for payment in money was submitted to the State under paragraph 1 of said basis of adjustment amounting to \$22,431.50, and claims for land were submitted under paragraphs 3 and 4 aggregating 20,359.68 acres. The examination of the records of the State of California at Sacramento, rendered necessary in determining the amount of the claim under paragraph 2, was completed in July, and a final statement under this paragraph is now in course of preparation for submission to the State.

For the purpose of making field examinations of selected lieu lands, and for additional clerical assistance in the General Land Office in order that the reports as they come in from the field may be passed upon and the pending selections adjudicated promptly, an additional appropriation of \$28,000 was requested from Congress. This amount has been granted, the appropriation being contained in the sundry civil act for the current year. This appropriation will be of material aid in bringing about a speedy adjustment and determination of the grant to the State.

SUNK LANDS AND LAKE LANDS IN ARKANSAS.

The policy of the department to the effect that these lands belong to the United States has been settled. The work connected with these cases during the past year has been that of surveying these lands in the field. During the fall and early winter of 1911 Government surveyors were at work, as the result of which all the so-called St. Francis River Sunk Lands proper, with the exception of five townships, were surveyed. The surveys of Buford, Walker, Clear, Flat, and Grassy Lakes have been completed in the field. Of the so-called lakes which have been declared to belong to the Government, but three now remain unsurveyed, namely, Hickory, Carson, and Tyronza. The plats of the five lakes referred to above will be ready for filing in the local land office at Little Rock about October 1, 1912, and it is hoped that the plats of the so-called St. Francis River Sunk Lands proper, with the exception of the five townships referred to above, will also be ready for filing during the present year.

It is the desire of this office to have the surveys in the field of the remaining unsurveyed lands completed during the fall and early winter. As soon as the plats are filed, it is expected that these lands

will be thrown open to entry. Since the initial step was taken by the Government in claiming title to these lands, many persons have signified a desire to take up their homes on these lands and the result is that they are nearly all settled upon.

The Department of Justice has already taken steps with a view to the institution of suits to quiet title in the Government to said lands and as soon as the corrected plats of the surveys are filed, proceedings will be commenced.

During the fall of 1911, a hearing was held for the purpose of taking testimony to determine the question of title to so-called Big, Brown, and Round Lakes, which are alleged to be similar in character to the above-mentioned lakes. The department has not as yet rendered its decision with reference to the last-named lakes.

In the event that the Government succeeds in the proposed suits to quiet title, there may be considerable areas of other similar lands in the State of Arkansas with reference to which the question of title will have to be investigated by this office.

Recently the question of title relative to certain lands between the original meander and the actual present water's edge of so-called Ferry Lake, in the State of Louisiana, has arisen and investigations have been made under the supervision of this office. These lands are said to contain valuable deposits of coal and gas. The case originated through an application for survey, filed by certain placer mineral claimants. A decision will soon be rendered in this case.

Some time ago the department held that certain lands in so-called Black Lake, in Louisiana, were erroneously omitted from the original survey and therefore belong to the Government. It is possible that there are other lands within the meanders of so-called Black Lake and other lakes similarly circumstanced in the State of Louisiana which will require field investigation. In nearly all of these cases there are two classes of claimants who have endeavored to establish title adversely to the Government, namely, the riparian owners and the State, the latter generally claiming by virtue of the swamp-land grants. This class of work has increased considerably during the past few years and gives promise of requiring considerable attention on the part of this office in the future.

RECLAMATION WORK.

The reclamation work of the office has developed during the year, both in the number of existing entries and the number of questions arising in connection therewith. New legislation affecting entries within areas included in withdrawal under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), has radically changed the status of many of these entries. During the year a new general circular covering this branch of the work has been issued, and as new legislation

was enacted supplemental circulars have been prepared. The office has cooperated with the Reclamation Service in securing prompt action, and the local land officers having charge of lands within reclamation projects have been instructed as to the necessity of special action on water-right applications.

No new projects have been opened during the year, but in several projects new irrigation units have been covered by public notice, and numerous changes in irrigable areas have occurred, necessitating

amendment of original farm unit plats.

Withdrawals of land under the reclamation act have been limited but large tracts have been released from withdrawal and restored to the public domain. The collection of water-right charges under the supervision of this office has been so handled as to reduce the number of delinquent water users to a very low minimum.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN FOREST RESERVES.

Notices were issued during the past year, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), in 1,828 lists, by which approximately 182,800 acres of agricultural lands in national forests were opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws. Up to June 30, 1912, there have been restored to settlement and entry under this act approximately 786,150 acres. There are 1,600 lists still pending, which will be opened as fast as practicable, when an appropriation is available to pay the cost of advertising.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

During the past year there have been turned over to the department under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), the following military reservations: The portion of Fort Grant, Ariz., about 12,160 acres, not included in the limits of the Crook National Forest by Executive order of August 10, 1911; the remainder of Fort Assinniboine, Mont., about 168,610 acres, by Executive order of November 20, 1911; Fort Niobrara, Nebr., about 60,000 acres, by Executive order of August 1, 1911; and Fort Brown, Tex., about 358.8 acres, by Executive order of October 14, 1911.

There is legislation pending relative to the method of disposing of Fort Grant, Fort Assinniboine, and Fort Niobrara, and on that account it is probable that there will be no disposal of lands in these reservations until next year. Fort Grant and Fort Assinniboine are not yet surveyed. A portion of Fort Brown, Tex., has been set aside by Executive order for experimental purposes by the Agricultural Department, and the remainder, as well as the Fort Ringgold, Tex., abandoned military reservation, have been surveyed and appraised

with a view to their early disposal. Plans are under way to have Fort Grant and a portion of Fort Assinniboine surveyed as soon as funds are available.

LIEU SELECTIONS FOR LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVA-TIONS.

Under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 211), which provided for an exchange by an owner of private land, over which an Indian reservation has been extended by Executive order, for vacant non-mineral, nontimber, surveyed public lands of equal area and value and situated in the same State or Territory, applications to select lands in exchange for private lands in the Zuni and Navajo Indian Reservations in New Mexico and the Moqui Indian Reservation in Arizona, have been filed to the extent of 460,204.30 acres. Patents have issued for 256,209.39 acres, and 30,200 acres have been approved for exchange by the Secretary of the Interior. The remaining 173,794.91 acres of tendered lands are now being examined looking to the question of exchange.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 1,428 Indian allotments were received, 2,174 were disposed of by approval, and 3 by cancellation, leaving a total of 3,178 on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

INDIAN RESERVATION OPENINGS.

Registrations were held for the opening of lands in three Indian reservations during the year, at which the following number of applications were presented: For Fort Berthold lands in North Dakota, 20,504; for Rosebud and Pine Ridge lands in South Dakota, 53,728.

For the purpose of lessening the cost of these openings, both to the Indians and to the applicants, but one registration was held for the opening of the lands in the Rosebud Reservation and the Pine Ridge Reservation, although they were opened under separate acts of Congress.

The entries of these lands are now being made.

LANDS OF CHOCTAW, CHICKASAW, AND CREEK INDIANS IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, embraced a brief statement of the facts in relation to the situation involving and affecting numerous reservations of lands in the State of Alabama, which had been made for the benefit of members of the Creek Nation of Indians, pursuant to the treaty of March 24, 1832 (7 Stat., 366). That statement was coupled with a suggestion concerning the im-

portance of legislation for the purpose of relieving the conditions resulting from the omission to issue patents for a large number of such reservations, due to causes there recited, and from the fact that the greater portion, if not all, of the lands so reserved were claimed by numerous persons deraigning title from the Indian reservees, but who were, in many instances, unable to establish the fact of purchase from the Indian, or the validity of a purchase which had been sufficiently established.

The fact is here noted that, by its enactment approved on June 4, 1912 (Public, No. 177), Congress made provision whereby all right, title, interest or claim of the United States in and to all lands reserved for members of the Creek Indians in Alabama was remised and quitclaimed to and in favor of those persons, firms, or corporations then holding and claiming the same under color of title. further provision of that legislation authorized and directed this office to make suitable notations on its records whereby to close out and dispose of all pending claims of the character referred to in the act, without issuance of patent thereon.

The purpose of this legislation, definitely expressed by its terms, was to free the lands in all Creek reservations in Alabama from any and every claim of the United States, in such manner, to such purpose, and with such effect that the persons claiming the same might establish and maintain their titles thereto in accordance with the laws of the State of Alabama, whether by adverse possession or otherwise. Such action as is necessary to execute the directions of this act, in so far as it requires notations to be made on the records of this office, is being diligently pursued and will be presently completed.

In this same connection attention is invited to the legislation proposed by pending Senate bill 3306, on which the department submitted a favorable report and recommendation under date of January 12, 1912. By the terms of this measure the Secretary of the Interior is to be authorized to investigate and ascertain the status of the reservations of lands made pursuant to the previsions of the treaty concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek on September 30, 1830, with the Choctaw Nation of Indians (7 Stats., 333); the treaty concluded at Washington on March 24, 1832, with the Creek Tribe of Indians (7 Stats., 366); and the treaty concluded on Pontitock Creek on October 20, 1832, with the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, all affecting lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, in respect of which reservations conditions exist similar to those prevailing in connection with the Creek reservations above mentioned.

So far as this proposed legislation would relate to reservations authorized by the Creek treaty of 1832, it has been rendered unnecessary by the congressional enactment of June 4, 1912, previously referred to and considered; but in so far as it contemplates future legislative relief for like conditions affecting Choctaw and Chickasaw reservations in Alabama and Mississippi its early adoption is greatly to be desired. In this connection it is to be noted and remembered that in addition to the treaties severally mentioned in the Senate bill as it now reads other treaties with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are of importance as affecting these reservations. Thus the treaty concluded at Doaks Stand on October 18, 1820, with the Choctaw Nation (7 Stats., 210); the treaty concluded at Washington on January 20, 1825, with the same nation (7 Stats., 234); the treaty concluded at Pontitock Creek on October 22, 1832, with the Chickasaw Nation (7 Stats., 388); and the treaty concluded at Washington on May 24, 1834, with the same nation (7 Stats., 450), all contain supplementary, qualificatory, or modifying provisions in relation to the individual reservations for which the earlier treaties mentioned in the bill engaged the United States.

The continued lapse of time can only serve to accentuate and further increase the evils and embarrassments inherent in a situation such as that which now affects the titles to numerous tracts of lands in the States above named, and any legislative measure which proposes to remove or even materially lessen the condition of doubt and insecurity under which those titles are held or claimed could not be the object of anything but commendation.

CEDED CHIPPEWA PINE, MINNESOTA.

Another sale of pine timber on ceded Chippewa lands, Minnesota, was held on October 21, 1911, under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400). The offering consisted of 90 per cent of the timber on 4,572.04 acres in the Minnesota National Forest, estimated to contain 1,107,000 feet of white pine and 1,017,000 feet of Norway, and 100 per cent of the timber on 26,736.83 acres outside of said reserve, estimated to contain 13,337,000 feet of white pine and 11,896,000 feet of Norway pine. This timber had been offered at previous sales, and was not sold for want of bidders. Bids were accepted for the timber on 9,182.90 acres, containing 4,815,000 feet of white pine and 2,016,000 of Norway, the total price being \$34,524.74, an average of \$5.06 per thousand feet.

The past season was the ninth in the logging operations under said act of June 27, 1902, and was a successful year. There were cut 102,425,370 feet of timber, the price of which is \$878,717.39, against a cut of 80,005,150 feet, valued at \$572,830.73 the preceding year. The amount of logging the past year has been exceeded but three times since the logging operations began in the year 1903.

The following statement shows by sales the amount of timber sold and the amount of the bids, based on the original Government

timber estimates, and the amount of timber actually cut, and the price paid:

Proceeds	of	Chippewa	Logging
1 10000000	03	Cheppoda	vogguitg.

Date of sale.	Government estimate (M feet b. m.).	Estimated amount of bids.	Logged (M feet b. m.).	Price paid.
Mar. 2, 1903 ¹	13,636 223,921 169,308 146,560 9,718 2,056 2,169 314,785 6,826 504	\$68,559.70 1,434,071.68 1,218,132.02 932,320.12 55,128.45 18,705.05 15,378.69 2,709,330.04 34,524.74 4,930.50	26,816 345,016 299,095 188,188 18,786 3,754 3,559 120,515 263 844 2,731	\$138,326.30 2,101,753.77 2,111,829.74 1,214,745.17 97,524.77 34,160.52 26,885.96 1,047,330.50 1,490.28 5,769.49 23,019.17 9,133.03
Total	889,483	6,491,080.99	1,009,567	6,811,968.70

¹All timber cut and contracts completed.

The statement of the amount of trespass includes timber cut from Indian allotments and from lands claimed by the State under the swamp-land act, amounting in all to about \$5,000.

The percentage of white pine of all the timber cut has been 60.2, and of Norway 39.8, and the average price per thousand feet realized has been \$6.72. The total expense of scaling and supervising the same has been \$282,949.29, or 4.17 per cent of the total receipts.

OPENING OF CHIPPEWA LANDS TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

After the last sale of October 21, 1911, there was unsold the timber on 20,173.25 acres outside of the Minnesota National Forest, the estimates showing that there were 19,718,000 feet on the lands, or less than 1,000 feet per acre. This timber was scattered and had been nearly all offered two or three times and not sold for want of bidders. The land has been looked over during the present summer with a view to its disposal to homesteaders under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 862). Under this law the homestead entryman will be required to pay for the timber not less than the minimum price fixed by law at the time of making entry, and in addition thereto \$1.25 per acre, as provided in section 6 of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642). It is the purpose to open to homesteaders next spring such of the lands as contain insufficient timber to attract bids from millmen.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Since the issuance of the last annual report 22 national forests have been enlarged and 53 reduced under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34, 36), and 12 new administrative units have been formed by subdividing certain national forests, with additional areas from the public domain in some instances. The Garces National Forest has

been consolidated with the Coronado National Forest, Arizona, and the Ocala and Choctawhatchee have been consolidated as the Florida National Forest, Florida. There are now 163 national forests, embracing 187,406,376 acres. The decrease in area of national forests since the beginning of the fiscal year is 3,201,867 acres.

During the fiscal year 3,440,252 acres have been excluded from the national forests by reclassification or otherwise, 2,497,840 acres thereof being within existing Indian reservations. The unappropriated public lands in 585,690 acres excluded during the fiscal year and in 112,728 acres excluded during the last fiscal year have been restored to settlement and entry. Areas temporarily withdrawn but not needed for forestry purposes are released from withdrawal upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. Since the issuance of the last annual report 1,904,990 acres have been released from such withdrawal and the public lands therein opened to settlement and entry.

To protect possible power sites, all proclamations excluding public lands from the national forests since June 30, 1911, have contained a proviso withdrawing such lands for classification under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), in order that prior to restoration thereof examination may be made and such of the lands as are found to be valuable for power may be withdrawn for that purpose.

During the fiscal year 29 stations, embracing 3,270 acres, have been withdrawn by Executive order, under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), for use by the Forest Service in the administration of the national forests, and 21 withdrawals for such purpose have been revoked, covering 3,221 acres. There are now 24 rights of way for wagon roads and 3,991 administrative sites withdrawn, embracing 570,897 acres, 171 sites and 23,267 acres being near and 3,820 sites and 547,630 acres in the national forests.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

No new national monuments were created during the year, but the Navajo National Monument in Arizona, which reserved all ruins within a very large area, lying wholly within the Navajo Indian Reservation, was reduced by Executive order of March 14, 1912, to three small tracts containing in all 360 acres. Within these tracts are located large and very important prehistoric ruins. Upon the walls of one of these are plainly legible the inscriptions made by one of the earliest Spanish exploring parties in the Southwest.

After a careful survey of the originally reserved tract by Dr. G. P. Merrill, of the Smithsonian Institution, who was detailed for the purpose on request of this department, the Petrified Forest National Monument, in Arizona, by a second proclamation, dated July 31, 1911, was reduced in area from 60,776 acres to 25,625 acres. Within the reduced area two tracts have been designated for the collection of minor specimens of petrifactions by tourists and other visitors to the monument. This will be permitted under the supervision of the custodian in charge.

The national monument act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), happily provided for the creation, by proclamation of the President, of certain classes of public reservations which theretofore had not been possible, except through acts of Congress. Many appeals had been made to create national parks, and many bills were introduced in Congress for that purpose which failed of passage. To secure a separate Federal statute was a cumbersome process, was rarely successful, and when successful was invariably accompanied by long delays. The monument law eliminated all of these difficulties, and appeals to its authority have thus far established 28 reservations. These are not only exceedingly popular where known, but are of very great value as standing public contributions to the world of science and art, to history and esthetics, to recreation, and to the general increase and diffusion of knowledge. They embrace the most extraordinary examples of forest growth; of caverns, canyons, and natural bridges; of lofty monoliths and of towering cliffs, on which the first words of American history were carved and are still legible; of the most remarkable series of cliff and plain communal dwellings of a prehistoric people not found elsewhere in the world, and near them the mission ruins of the earliest Spanish crusaders for church and spoil. All of these are certainly worthy of the fostering care of the Government. Those which are inaccessible should be made easily accessible and capable of exploration, examination, and study; and where possible the mission and prehistoric ruins should be restored by authority and under competent supervision. All monuments whose reserved objects are subject to plundering and ruin by vandals or to unauthorized exploration by others need custodians on the ground.

The recommendations made during the several years past are most earnestly renewed—that an appropriation of at least \$5,000 be submitted in the annual estimates and urged by the department for the preservation, development, administration, and protection of the national monuments, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

BIRD RESERVATIONS.

During the fiscal year two bird reservations were enlarged and one slightly reduced in area, as follows:

The Cold Springs Reservation, Oreg., was enlarged November 25,

1911, by adding two small tracts, aggregating 160 acres.

The Minidoka Reservation, Idaho, was considerably enlarged February 21, 1912, because of the elevation of the flow line of the reservoir which extended, toward the lower end, over and far beyond the smaller legal subdivisions which bordered the reservoir as originally created.

The Clear Lake Reservation, Cal., on January 13, 1912, was reduced by 320 acres for administrative reasons. Within this smaller tract is located the dam site and the buildings of the official in charge, and the elimination embraced the narrow arm of the lake above and below the dam site.

Four new reservations were created, as follows:

The Niobrara Reservation, Nebr., January 11, 1912, containing nearly 23 square miles. This tract is a part of the abandoned Fort Niobrara military reservation, and the lands reserved are chiefly sand hills and rocky bluffs along the Niobrara River.

The Hazy Islands Reservation, created January 11, 1912, and the Forrester Islands Reservation, also created January 11, 1912, are both located in the Pacific Ocean, at the extreme southern extremity of Alaska. Both embrace small islands the areas of which are unknown.

The Green Bay Reservation, Wis., on February 21, 1912, containing 1.87 acres. This is a small island at the mouth of Green Bay, Wis.

There are now 56 bird reservations, which are distributed over the public-land States and insular possessions and extend from Porto Rico to Midway Islands, in the Pacific, eight being within Alaskan territory. A comparative estimate of the beneficial birds of the country was made by competent ornithologists about 16 years ago, and the report then made conclusively showed that all beneficial species, and these include game birds, nearly all of the birds of prey, and the insectivorous birds, were not only being seriously reduced in numbers, but in some cases were approaching extinction. The comparative number of beneficial birds of all species was found to have been reduced in the several States between 10 and about 75 per cent, as compared with conditions of 25 years before. The continuation of this appalling destruction promised disaster to agriculture, with its consequent effect upon the basic problem of human existence. Concerted effort was therefore at once directed, first, toward securing protective laws from the States and later the cooperation of the General Government.

The Federal bird reserve has become a universally recognized and heartily approved institution. It is opposed only by those who transform the living plume into the millinery monstrosity and temporarily profit by the tremendous sacrifice.

No other form of Government reserve more greatly concerns the general welfare than the bird reserve, because the successful administration of no other is so intimately associated with the food supply. The abandonment of national parks, forest, military, naval, lighthouse, and all other similar reservations would in no degree affect the crops of the farmer, nor would an increase in the number or area of such reserves reduce the cost of living, but the protection of the breeding grounds of the game birds, both of the land and water, means more and a greater variety of food; the protection and multiplication of the vermin and insect destroying birds means more certain crops and greater crops.

Thus far official administrative effort has been wholly inadequate because of a lack of funds. In fact, but for the active cooperation of a volunteer and unofficial body—the National Association of Audubon Societies, which spends thousands of dollars annually in its effort to create public sentiment in favor of bird protection and added thousands in making the underpaid and unpaid official warden service on bird reserves effective, the protection afforded the birds on many Government reserves would be wholly ineffective. Two bird wardens in Florida have been killed by plume hunters, one being shot in the back while engaged in the discharge of his official duties.

LEGISLATION.

THREE-YEAR HOMESTEAD.

Of new legislation since the last annual report the most important is the so-called "Three-year homestead bill." On June 6, 1912, the President approved the act which is known as the "Three-year homestead bill." Instructions have been issued under this act, and reports received from the field indicate that during the coming year the work of the local land offices and of the General Land Office, in Washington, will be very much augmented. There are in the publicland States over 300,000 homestead entries, upon which proof in the neighborhood of 50,000 will be made under the old law during this fiscal year. This would leave about 250,000, and of that number in the neighborhood of 100,000 will probably be affected by the new law. Estimates have been made, and the most conservative judgment is that at least 50,000 proofs, in addition to those which would ordinarily be offered, will be made during the coming year under the terms of the three-year homestead bill. If this estimate should be correct, and at the present writing it seems to be very conservative, this office will have over twice as much work in this line as it had last year.

With the additional help which Congress has provided it is hoped that the work can be kept abreast. If the actual number of proofs offered should exceed the estimate of 50,000, then the office will necessarily fall behind with the additional help provided.

RECLAMATION ENTRIES AND WATER-RIGHT CHARGES.

On August 9, 1912, an act was approved providing for the issuance of patent reserving a first lien to the United States for unpaid waterright charges on all entries where proof of compliance with the homestead law and a showing of reclamation is made. Final waterright certificate is also provided for on private water-right contracts upon a showing of reclamation and payment of accrued charges. This legislation serves to remove restrictions on the development of lands within reclamation projects.

This same act also authorizes the designation of bonded officers of the Reclamation Service on the several projects to collect water-right charges, transferring the supervision of such collection from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Director of the Reclamation Service. The location of collecting officers on the projects, rather than at local land offices frequently many miles distant, will prove a convenience to the water users.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS IN ALASKA.

August 1, 1912, Congress passed an act modifying and amending the mining laws in their application to Alaska. The act has no application whatever to lode claims and applies only to placer mining claims located in Alaska on or after August 1, 1912. This act contains several important amendments relating to the placer mining claims located in Alaska on or after August 1, 1912, namely: The limitation of an association placer to a maximum of 40 acres, the clause which shortens the length of time in which to commence to develop said placers by requiring that annual labor or "assessment work" shall also be performed during the year in which such placer mining claims were located, and the provisions which limits the number of placer locations which may be made through the use of powers of attorney. There is also a restriction upon the number of placer mining claims that may be located in any calendar month by power of attorney. The act also deals with the shape of such placer by providing that it can not be patented where it is "longer than three times its greatest width," or contains a greater area than is fixed by law, and, finally, the act provides in section 5, that any placer mining claim attempted to be located in violation of the act shall be null and void, and the whole area thereof may be located by any qualified locator as if no such prior attempt had been made.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL LOCATORS AND PERNICIOUS LITERATURE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC LANDS.

The last annual report of this office conveyed a recommendation in behalf of legislation whereby to regulate the practices of professional locators or those persons who offer for hire or reward paid to them in that behalf to locate settlers and entrymen upon desirable tracts of public lands. Owing to the frequency and the seriousness of the complaints received in this office, revealing the injurious consequences and grievous hardships suffered by persons who have sought homes on the public domain, resulting from the ignorant or willful deception practiced by persons employed and paid to secure for them satisfactory locations, it is believed that the subject is well worthy of congressional attention, and for this reason the recommendation of the former report is respectfully and most earnestly renewed, in the hope that it will not be unnoticed.

It is also desirable in this connection to invite attention to the pernicious consequences resulting from the use of the United States mails for the purpose of distributing false and misleading circulars, pamphlets, cards, and other advertising matter in relation to the inducements and contemplations offered to settlers by the public lands in localities therein described and concerning the rights and privileges of settlers upon and entrymen of public lands in those localities. is not intended thus to refer to news items and contributions appearing in magazines and newspapers, nor is it proposed to condemn the very usual and altogether to be expected laudation in which local "boomers" commonly indulge. What are intended to be reprobated, however, are those publications prepared, published, and distributed by persons, firms, and corporations engaged in and intending to be profited by inducing settlement on public lands in such localities as they have selected for their operation, in and by which such publications, statements, and representations are made concerning the purposes of the Government in relation to the lands therein mentioned or concerning the legal rights and privileges of settlers upon and entrymen of those lands, such statements or representations being ignorantly or knowingly false and deceptive.

The attention of this office has frequently been invoked to literature of this character, the object of which, as clearly revealed therein, is to induce receivers thereof to make remittances to the persons responsible for the publication as payment or partial payment for services to be rendered by such person in securing the remitter a location upon or entry of some tract of land in a described vicinity, or to induce him to visit the locality in question and there employ and pay that

person for his services in effecting such location or entry.

It is believed that this matter should also receive congressional consideration and be the subject of some appropriate legislation whereby to enlarge and extend the scope of the present laws governing the use of the United States mails in the promotion of fraudulent purposes, or by which to provide some other adequate means of regulation and restraint. It may not be inappropriate and impracticable to require publications of this character to be submitted to and

receive the sanction of this department in so far as they attempt to define the legal status of the lands to which they relate or the operation and effect of the laws governing their disposition.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by this office in the administration of the act of January 31, 1903 (32 Stat., 790), commonly known as the compulsory attendance act. This act provides a method by which the attendance of witnesses at hearings held under the jurisdiction of this office involving public lands may be secured.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that under the terms of the act a witness who attends at the place of hearing is entitled to receive only fees to cover the distance traveled in the county in which the hearing is held, and that for any expenses incurred in travel outside of that county he is not entitled to any reimbursement. It is also held by the Comptroller of the Treasury that where a deposition is taken under section 4 of this act in the county of the witness's residence the witness is entitled to but travel expense for the distance within the county.

This construction of the law has resulted in a great deal of hardship upon witnesses and considerable embarrassment to this office, for the reason that a witness may live just over the line of the county in which the hearing is held; and it would be much more convenient, and considerably less expensive, to have him appear at the place of hearing, although it is in another county, than it would be to take his deposition in the county in which he resides, for in many instances the nearest officer authorized to take deposition might be in a part of the same county far removed from the place of residence of the witness.

It is believed that the difficulties and embarrassments now attending procedure under the act would be obviated if the second proviso to section 1, which now reads as follows:

Provided further, That said subpænas shall be served within the county in which attendance is required and at least five days before attendance is required—

Should be so amended that it would appear in this form:

Provided further, That said subpænas shall be served at least five days before the attendance is required, and attendance shall not be required of any witness who resides at a greater distance than 100 miles from the place of hearing.

And by amendment of section 4 of the act, in its first sentence, in the manner following:

That whenever a witness resides at a greater distance than 100 miles from the place of hearing any party to the proceedings may take the testimony of such witness in the county of such witness' residence in the form of depositions by giving 10 days' written notice of the time and place of taking such depositions to the opposite party or parties.

The other provisions of section 4 to remain as at present.

This will relieve a situation which has proved most embarrassing to the office, and will also make the practice in land cases similar to that which obtains in the United States courts.

CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS IN SURVEYORS GENERAL OFFICES AND LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, by his decision of September 17, 1912, has held that moneys received for exemplified copies of plats and other records by Surveyors General must be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the fund of "Miscellaneous receipts." By so depositing such moneys they are not available for the payment of the expenses of making such copies, for which work no other fund is available.

The act of August 24, 1912 (Public, No. 302), provides, in part, that moneys received by all offices under the Interior Department for making certified copies of official records must be deposited to the fund of "Miscellaneous receipts."

The circular of November 22, 1909 (38 L. D., 312), to registers and receivers and United States Surveyors General contains the following paragraph:

When certified copies of records are requested and the pressure of public business will not permit of the work being done by the office force, the parties desiring same, if desk room is available, may be permitted to make such copies, but before certification by you copies thus made must be carefully compared by your office and you will charge therefor the fees allowed by law.

Public policy demands that these copies should be furnished, especially as they are largely for the benefit of applicants and prospective applicants for portions of the public domain, and it is a hardship on the part of applicants for copies who do not reside in the same town where the office containing the records is situated to refuse to furnish them the copies requested, as it would entail considerable expense upon them to send persons to such office to make the desired copies. As far as copies of local land office records are concerned, it is recommended that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 be requested to employ the necessary clerical help in those land offices where it is impossible under the pressure of ordinary business for the present clerical force to make these copies.

In the offices of the surveyors general it seems that most of the copies requested to be made in those offices are those pertaining to mineral surveys, although a considerable portion are in connection with agricultural and other surveys. The best solution, to my mind, of the problem which presents itself in view of the comptroller's decision of September 17, 1912, above alluded to, which would prohibit employees paid from the fund of "Deposits by individuals for

surveying public lands" from making copies, is to have enacted into law a provision which would call for the deposit of moneys paid to surveyors general by applicants for exemplified copies of records and plats in the offices of surveyors general, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States to the fund of "Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands," and the same to be available for the payment of the compensation of the clerks and others engaged in such work, and in payment for the stationery and office supplies used in such work, provision being made that specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office must be obtained before any expense chargeable to such fund shall be incurred for clerk hire and incidental expenses by the respective surveyors general in the conduct of their offices.

A provision of this kind has been inserted in the annual estimates of the appropriations for this office, following the estimates for salaries and contingent expenses in the office of the surveyors general for the fiscal years 1910, 1912, and 1913, without favorable action on the part of Congress.

Without repeating the individual items recommended for legislative enactment in the last annual report, reference is respectfully made to said report (pp. 43 and 44), in which needed legislation is summarized.

Very respectfully,

FRED DENNETT, Commissioner.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Area of States and Territories.

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.]

State or Territory.	Land	l surface.	Water	surface.	Total areas.		
	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sa m	Acres.	
Alabama	51,279	32,818,560	719	460, 160	Sq.m. 51,998	33,278,72	
Arizona	113,810	72, 838, 400	146	93,440	113, 956		
Arkansas	52,525	33,616,000	810	518, 400	53, 335	72, 931, 84	
California	155,652	99,617,280	2,645	1,692,800		34, 134, 40	
Colorado	103,658	66, 341, 120	290	185,600	158, 297 103, 948	101, 310, 08	
Connecticut	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	66, 526, 72	
Delaware	1,965	1,257,600	405	259, 200	2,370	3, 177, 60	
District of Columbia.	60	38,400	10	6,400	2,370	1,516,80	
Florida	54,861	35, 111, 040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	44,80	
Georgia	58,725	37, 584, 000	540	345,600	59, 265	37, 546, 24 37, 929, 60	
daho	83,354	53,346,560	534	341,760	83,888	53,688,32	
llinois	56,043	35,867,520	622	398, 080	56,665	36, 265, 60	
ndiana	36,045	23, 068, 800	309	197, 760	36,354	23, 266, 56	
owa	55,586	35, 575, 040	561	359,040	56, 147	35, 934, 08	
Kansas	81,774	52, 335, 360	384	245, 760	82, 158		
Kentucky	40, 181	25, 715, 840	417	266, 880	40, 598	52,581,12 25,982,72	
Louisiana	45, 409	29, 061, 760	3,097	1,982,080	48, 506	31,043,84	
Maine	29,895	19, 132, 800	3, 145	2,012,800	33,040		
Maryland	9,941	6, 362, 240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21, 145, 60 \\ 7, 889, 28 \end{array} $	
Massachusetts	8,039	5, 144, 960	2,300	145, 280	8, 266	5, 290, 24	
Michigan	57, 480	36,787,200	500	320,000	57,980	37, 107, 20	
Minnesota	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360			
Lississippi	46,362	29, 671, 680	503	321, 920	84, 682 46, 865	54, 196, 48 29, 993, 60	
Missouri	68, 727	43, 985, 280	693	443,520			
Montana	146, 201	93, 568, 640	796	509, 440	69,420 $146,997$	44,428,80 94,078,08	
Nebraska	76,808	49, 157, 120	712	455,680	77,520		
Vevada	109,821	70, 285, 440	869			49,612,80	
New Hampshire	9,031	5,779,840	310	556, 160 198, 400	110,690 $9,341$	70,841,60	
New Jersey	7,514	4,808,960	710	454, 400	8, 224	5,978,24 5,263,36	
New Mexico.	122,503	78,401,920	131	83,840	122,634	78, 485, 76	
New York	47,654	30,498,560	1,550	992,000	49, 204	31, 490, 56	
North Carolina	48,740	31, 193, 600	3,686	2,359,040	52, 426	33,552,64	
North Dakota	70, 183	44, 917, 120	654	418,560	70,837	45, 335, 68	
Ohio	40,740	26, 073, 600	300	192,000	41,040	26, 265, 60	
Oklahoma	69,414	44, 424, 960	643	411,520	70,057	44, 836, 48	
Oregon	95,607	61, 188, 480	1,092	698, 880	96,699	61,887,36	
Pennsylvania	44,832	28, 692, 480	294	188, 160	45,126	28, 880, 64	
Rhode Island	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,72	
South Carolina	30, 495	19, 516, 800	494	316, 160	30,989	19,832,96	
South Dakota	76,868	49, 195, 520	747	478, 080	77,615	49,673,60	
Tennessee	41,687	26, 679, 680	335	214, 400	42,022	26, 894, 08	
Texas	262,398	167, 934, 720	3,498	2, 238, 720	265, 896	170, 173, 44	
Jtah	82, 184	52, 597, 760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54, 393, 60	
Vermont	9, 124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,96	
Virginia	40, 262	25, 767, 680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27, 281, 28	
Washington	66,836	42, 775, 040	2,303	1,466,240	69,127	44, 241, 28	
West Virginia	24,022	15, 374, 080	148	94,720	24, 170	15, 468, 80	
Wisconsin	55, 256	35, 363, 840	810	518, 400	56,066	35, 882, 24	
Wyoming.	97, 594	62, 460, 160	320	204,800	97,914	62,664,96	
, Journal of the second of the					-		
A loaks	2,973,890	1,903,289,600	52,899	33, 855, 360	3,026,789	1, 937, 144, 96	
Alaska Guam					590, 884	378, 165, 76	
Jamaii		••••••	•••••	•••••	210	134, 40	
Donomo Conol stri-					6,449	4, 127, 36	
Philipping Island	••••••				436	279, 04	
Philippine Islands					115,026	73, 616, 64	
Hawaii Panama Canal strip Philippine Islands Porto Rico					3,435	2, 198, 40	
Tutuila Group, Samoa					77	49, 28	
Total			- 1		0 740 000	0.007 517 0	
Total					3, 743, 306	2, 395, 715, 84	

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River; and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

United States district land offices.

July 10,1832 May 14,1907 Apr. 2,1902 May 14,1907	Jan. 1,1834 July 1,1907 June 20,1902	Montana—Contd. Missoula Nebraska:	Apr. 1,1890	Apr. 20,1891
May 14,1907 Apr. 2,1902 May 14,1907	July 1,1907	Missoula Nebraska:	Apr. 1,1890	Anr 20 1001
Apr. 2,1902 May 14,1907				Apr. 20, 1891
Apr. 2,1902 May 14,1907		Alliance	Apr. 16,1890	July 1,1890
		Broken Bow	do	July 7,1890
T 7 OF 100F	July 1,1907	Lincoln North Platte	July 7,1868 Apr. 22,1872	Sept. 7,1868 Apr. 11,1873
July 25,1905	Oct. 2,1905	O'Neill	Apr. 7,1888	July 16,1888
		Valentine	June 19,1882	July 7,1883
		Carson City	July 2,1862	Mar. 1,1864
Feb. 17,1818	Sept. 1,1821	New Mexico:		
Wan 90 1050	Tuly 94 1050	Clayton	Dec. 18,1888	Aug. 12,188
	Mar. 22, 1887	Las Cruces	Mar. 10, 1883	Oct. 1,1910 May 1,1883
June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869	Roswell	Mar. 1,1889	Dec. 9,1889
		Santa Fe		Nov. 24, 1858
Mar. 4,1911	May 1.1911		Mai. 10,1908	July 1,1908
Feb. 10,1871	Mar. 2,1871	Bismarck	Apr. 24,1874	Oct. 12,1874
Mar. 29,1858	July 10,1858	Devils Lake	Mar. 3,1883	Aug. 24, 1883 July 1, 1904
June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875	Fargo		Sept. 1,1874
June 4,1864	Aug. 15, 1864	Minot	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1,1891
Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2,1882		Apr. 26,1906	Aug. 1,1906
July 3.1884	Nov. 10,1884		July 4,1901	Aug. 6,1901
Feb. 6,1890	Sept. 7,1890	Guthrie	Mar. 3,1889	Apr. 22,1889
			Aug. 25,1893	Sept. 16,1893
			June 1,1889	Sept. 2,1889
May 27,1870	Jan. 16,1871	La Grande	July 3,1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Feb. 6,1890	Aug. 1,1890		June 6,1877	Aug. 6,1877 Jan. 1,1855
June 8, 1872	Apr. 30,1873	Roseburg.	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3,1860
1910 - 521		The Dalles	Jan. 11,1875	June 1,1875
Sept. 3,1886			Mar. 15,1910	July 1,1910
July 14,1884		Timber Lake	Feb. 12,1911	May 1,1911
Jan. 24,1883	July 16, 1883		Feb. 6,1909	July 1,1909
July 26,1866	Sept. 26, 1871			Apr. 3,1890 Jan. 3,1882
Dec. 20,1893	Feb. 3,1894	Lemmon	May 29,1908	Aug. 1,1908
July 24,1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Pierre	Feb. 10,1890	May 12,1890
Jan 6.1911	Apr. 1.1911		Dec. 13,1888	Jan. 15,1889
		Salt Lake City	July 16,1868	Nov. 1,1868
Mar. 19,1857	July 14,1857		May 9,1905	July 1,1905
Apr. 1.1903	July 1,1903		Apr. 11,1885	Apr. 24,1885
Apr. 29,1878	May 5,1879	Olympia	May 16,1890	Oct. 1,1890
Mar. 27,1862	Jan. 15, 1863			Dec. 3,1887 Oct. 1,1883
June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836			July 3,1861
		Walla Walla	Mar. 3,1871	July 17,1871
June 26, 1834	Oct. 4,1838		May 16,1890	Nov. 6,1890
Feb. 5,1906	July 2,1906	Wausau	June 19,1872	Aug. 19,1872
June 20, 1874	Oct. 5,1874	Wyoming:		
				May 1,1888 Aug. 10,1870
	July 1,1910	Douglas	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1,1890
Mar. 2,1867	Apr. 27, 1867	Evanston	Aug. 9,1876	Aug. 13, 1877
				Nov. 8,1890 Oct. 27,1890
Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19,1880	Dunatio	2101. 0,1000	21,1000
	Jan. 10,1871 July 14,1870 Feb. 17,1818 Mar. 29,1858 Apr. 22,1886 June 12,1869 May 13,1890 July 26,1866 Mar. 4,1911 Feb. 10,1871 Mar. 29,1858 June 20,1874 June 4,1864 Apr. 20,1882 July 3,1884 Feb. 6,1890 Aug. 4,1886 Apr. 5,1879 Jan. 4,1888 May 27,1870 Feb. 6,1890 June 8,1872 Sept. 3,1886 July 26,1866 July 14,1884 Jan. 24,1883 July 26,1866 July 14,1884 Jan. 24,1883 July 26,1866 Dec. 20,1893 July 24,1861 Jan. 6,1911 Mar. 19,1857 Apr. 1,1903 Apr. 29,1878 Mar. 27,1862 June 23,1836 June 26,1834 Feb. 5,1906 June 20,1874 Feb. 25,1907 May 8,1902 Mar. 15,1910 Mar. 2,1867 Mar. 2,1867 Mar. 2,1897 Apr. 1,1890	Jan. 10,1871 July 14,1870 Feb. 17,1818 Mar. 29,1858 Apr. 22,1886 June 12,1869 May 13,1890 July 26,1866 Mar. 4,1911 Feb. 10,1871 Mar. 29,1858 June 20,1874 June 4,1864 Apr. 20,1882 July 3,1884 Feb. 6,1890 Aug. 4,1886 Apr. 5,1879 Jan. 4,1888 May 27,1870 Feb. 6,1890 July 26,1866 July 26,1866 July 26,1866 July 14,1884 Jan. 2,1871 Feb. 6,1890 Aug. 1,1890 July 1,1879 Jan. 4,1888 May 27,1870 Feb. 6,1890 June 8,1872 Sept. 3,1886 July 26,1866 July 26,1866 July 14,1884 Jan. 24,1883 July 26,1866 July 26,1866 July 26,1866 July 14,1884 Jan. 24,1883 July 26,1866 July 14,1884 July 16,1883 July 26,1866 July 24,1861 Jan. 6,1911 Apr. 1,1911 Mar. 19,1857 Apr. 1,1903 Apr. 29,1878 Mar. 27,1862 July 14,1885 July 25,1836 June 23,1836 July 25,1836 June 23,1836 July 25,1836 June 26,1834 Oct. 4,1838 Feb. 5,1906 June 20,1874 Feb. 25,1907 May 8,1902 Mar. 15,1910 Mar. 2,1867 May 2,1906 Oct. 5,1874 Feb. 25,1907 May 8,1902 Mar. 15,1910 Mar. 2,1867 Ma	Valentine	Valentine June 19,1882 July 14,1870 Feb. 27,1871 Feb. 17,1818 Sept. 1,1821 Mar. 29,1858 July 24,1858 Apr. 22,1886 Mar. 22,1887 June 12,1869 May 13,1890 July 15,1890 May 13,1890 May 1,1911 Feb. 10,1871 Mar. 2,1875 Mar. 29,1858 July 21,1910 Mar. 4,1911 May 1,1911 Feb. 10,1871 Mar. 2,1871 Mar. 29,1858 July 10,1858 June 20,1874 Mar. 2,1871 Mar. 29,1858 July 10,1858 June 20,1874 Mar. 2,1871 Mar. 29,1858 July 10,1858 June 20,1874 Mar. 2,1871 Mar. 20,1882 Oct. 2,1882 July 3,1884 Nov. 10,1884 Feb. 6,1890 Aug. 4,1886 Jan. 3,1887 Apr. 5,1879 July 1,1879 June 8,1872 Apr. 30,1873 June 8,1872 Apr. 30,1873 June 8,1872 Apr. 30,1873 June 8,1872 Apr. 30,1873 July 14,1884 Dec. 21,1885 July 24,1861 July 16,1883 July 24,1861 July 16,1883 July 24,1861 Apr. 1,1911 Mar. 19,1857 July 1,1879 Apr. 1,1903 Apr. 29,1878 Apr. 2,1866 July 2,1966 June 23,1836 July 25,1836 June 23,1836 July 2,1906 June 23,1836 July 1,1903 June 23,1836 July 2,1906 June 23,1836 July 1,1903 June 24,1861 July 1,1903 July 1,1864 July 1,1903 July 1,1864 July 1,1903 July 1,1864 July 1,1903 Ju

Note.—The land offices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are abolished, and the vacant tracts of public lands in those States are subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

List of offices of United States surveyors general.

Locations.	Established.	Locations.	Established.		
Alaska: Juneau Arizona Phoenix California: San Francisco Colorado: Denver Idaho: Boise Montana: Helena Nevada: Reno	Feb. 24, 1863 Mar. 3, 1851 Feb. 28, 1861 June 29, 1866 July 2, 1864	New Mexico: Santa Fe. Oregon: Portland. South Dakota: Huron. Utah: Salt Lake City. Washington: Olympia. Wyoming: Cheyenne.	July 17, 1854 Apr. 10, 1890 July 16, 1868 July 17, 1854		

Field division headquarters of special agents of General Land Office.

Field division:	Field division—Continued.
1Portland, Oreg.	7Cheyenne, Wyo.
2San Francisco, Cal.	8Duluth, Minn.
3Seattle, Wash.	9Little Rock, Ark.
4Helena, Mont.	10Salt Lake City, Utah.
5Denver, Colo.	11Gainesville, Fla.
6Los Angeles, Cal.	12Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Average number of employees of the General Land Office.

In General Land Office, Washington, D. C.	532
In 13 offices of surveyors general	174
In 102 district land offices.	414
In the field service	180
In the surveying service	102
In logging service	17
Total	1 410

Final homestead entries from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1912.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.
868 869	2,772 3,965	355, 086. 04 504, 301. 97	1892 1893	22, 822 24, 204	3, 259, 897. 0° 3, 477, 231. 63
870 871	4,041	519, 727. 84 629, 162. 25	1894. 1895.	20,544	2,929,947.4 2,980,809.30
872 873	5,917 10,311	707, 409. 83 1, 224, 890. 93	1896. 1897.	20,099 20,115	2,790,242.5. 2,778,404.20
874	18, 293	1, 585, 781. 56 2, 068, 537. 74 2, 590, 552. 81	1898. 1899. 1900.	22,812	3,095,017.78 3,134,140.44 3,477,842.73
877 878	19,900	2,407,828,19 2,662,980.82	1901	37,568	5,241,120.76 4,342,747.70
879 880	17,391 15,441	2,070,842.39 1,938,234.89	1903. 1904.	26,373 23,932	3,576,964.14 3,232,716.75
881	17, 174	1,928,204.76 2,219,453.80 2,504,414.51	1905. 1906. 1907.	25,546	3,419,387.13 3,526,748.53 3,740,567.7
884 885	21,843	2,945,574.72 3,032,679.11	1908. 1909.	29,636	4, 242, 710. 59 3, 699, 466. 79
886 887	19,356 19,866	2,663,531.83 2,749,037.48	1910. 1911.	23, 253 25, 908	3,795,862.89 4,620,197.12
888 889	25, 549	3, 175, 400. 64 3, 681, 708. 80 4, 060, 592. 77	1912		4, 306, 068. 52 127, 846, 424. 23
890 891	28,080 27,686	3,954,587.77	1061	324, 213	121,040,424.2

Timber and stone entries from the passage of the act of June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1912.

States or Territories.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.	States or Territories.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Iowa Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana	258 3 2,131 19,680 2,747 851 7,197 3 1,541 1,594 12,085 80 4,769	$\begin{array}{c} 20,839.34 \\ 200.00 \\ 292,336.48 \\ 2,776,019.27 \\ 339,836.29 \\ 97,181.65 \\ 969,164.14 \\ 119.36 \\ 136,683.61 \\ 132,774.97 \\ 1,362,639.74 \\ 5,795.82 \\ 618,191.28 \end{array}$	\$55,950.30 500.00 588,116.96 6,980,338.43 859,717.04 264,906.11 2,492,714.54 298.40 338,175.55 335,502.45 3,427,642.23 14,512.19 1,575,104.00	Nebraska	25,739 529 21	97. 20 6, 222. 32 8, 566. 90 40. 00 3, 675, 835. 19 58, 384. 78 2, 121. 21 2, 109, 786. 07 77, 854. 67 368, 967. 77 13, 059, 658. 06	\$243.00 15,558.19 21,807.25 100.00 9,287,637.01 149,028.31 4,993.09 5,322,752.02 195,111.45 909,224.04 32,839,932.56

Desert-land entries from the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1877, to June 30, 1912.

States or Ter-	Ent	ries.	Ar	ea.	Amount,			
ritories.			Final.	Original.	Final.	Total.		
			Acres.	Acres.				
Arizona	6,606	901	1,928,879.91	246, 392.88	\$484,784.59	\$280, 234.05	\$765,018.64	
California	16,366	2,813	3,758,628.74	560, 468. 96	954, 692. 21	583, 538. 67	1,538,230.88	
Colorado	15, 218	2,311	2,860,387.82	405, 161. 34	715,688.95	405,005.46	1, 120, 694. 41	
Dakota Terri-	95		00 001 00	000 00	* 00* 0*	200 00		
tory	35	2 124	20,021.00	300.00	5,005.25	300.00	5,305.25	
Idaho	15, 157	3, 134	2,644,391.05	714,473.88	660, 777. 24	667, 986. 14	1, 373, 863. 38	
Nevada	28,619 1,690	$10,990$ $23\frac{1}{4}$	5, 466, 749. 01 394, 684. 53	2, 106, 224. 27	1,372,485.38	2, 119, 090. 12	3,491,575.50	
New Mexico	10, 126	1, 184	1,967,053.90	53, 152. 54 167, 801. 52	98, 910. 82 493, 592. 72	53, 085. 41	151, 996. 23	
North Dakota.	514	101	84,958.51	16, 937. 15	21, 241. 09	267, 415. 45	761,008.17	
Oregon	5,655	1, 229	972,314.40	207, 530. 18	242,774.84	17,001.89 206,475.09	38, 242. 98 449, 249. 93	
South Dakota	3,749	376	571, 483. 25	65, 592. 33	142, 190. 44	65, 752. 27	207, 942. 71	
Utah.	7,089	1,858	1, 259, 744. 54	303, 361. 90	321, 715. 71	309, 160. 73	630, 876. 44	
Washington	5,350	439	898, 993. 41	47, 718. 64	235, 689. 20	61,468.12	297, 157. 32	
Wyoming	15,445	5,376	3,456,295.02	1, 203, 391. 32	870,866.88	1, 212, 082. 74	2,082,949.62	
Total	131,518	31,947	26, 104, 585. 09	6, 218, 509. 91	6,620,416.12	6, 261, 237. 53	12,881,653.65	

Timber-culture entries from the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1873, to June 30, 1912.

		Entries.			Area.			Amount.			
States or Territories.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Fees (original).	Fees (final).	Purchase money.	Total.	
rizona rkansas alifornia olorado akota Territory lorida laho owa fansas ouisiana finnesota fontana ebraska evada ew Mexico orth Dakota regon outh Dakota tah 'ashington 'isconsin 'yoming	8, 264 27, 864 77, 446 3 4, 054 1, 044 64, 345 713 15, 268 3, 595 59, 127 46 1, 612 1, 699 7, 126 2, 925 1, 476 9, 354 1 3, 123	52 4 480 3,789 1,309 1,309 12,886 87 2,924 407 16,870 1 91 7,897 1,502 13,764 138 2,006 1 332	74 1 567 660 236 39 961 42 389 225 1,250 55 781 252 821 89 538 125	Acres. 164, 806. 63 4, 817. 14 1, 163, 922. 03 4, 332, 922. 19 12, 055, 642. 98 480. 00 533, 957. 49 81, 378. 95 9, 702, 653. 36 101, 695. 31 2, 099, 046. 55 486, 638. 66 8, 876, 351. 20 6, 292. 50 230, 316. 54 263, 123. 95 1, 051, 235. 21 449, 583. 61 179, 690. 74 1, 362, 193. 51 40. 00 459, 556. 42	Acres. 7,149.14 480.00 63,411.58 585,243.30 185,467.24 40,436.03 31,987.87 2,005,831.35 11,937.97 373,580.90 56,019.73 2,546,696.04 160.00 12,931.60 1,226,605.66 224,545.60 2,124,753.58 15,556.26 292,727.52 40.00 50,383.08	Acres. 10, 223, 42 40, 00 78, 728, 76 98, 179, 52 28, 244, 51 2, 292, 17 142, 931, 88 5, 856, 85 40, 261, 29 29, 044, 43 187, 371, 35 7, 837, 25 120, 524, 80 35, 902, 61 121, 730, 98 10, 157, 44 75, 689, 54 15, 288, 29	\$15,224.00 489.00 110,014.00 384,938.00 1,074,862.44 42.00 51,447.38 11,838.83 883,275.56 9,651.55 207,154.98 46,162.00 813,382.33 614.00 21,294.00 23,446.00 95,821.00 40,151.00 17,925.00 125,615.00 9.00 41,904.00	\$208.00 16.00 1,904.00 15,154.00 4,984.79 1,369.50 1,560.00 51,529.03 348.00 11,712.00 1,632.00 67,776.73 4.00 363.00 31,576.83 6,028.00 55,036.00 552.00 8,020.00 4.00 1,328.00	\$12,779.26 44.00 98,499.13 122,722.36 35,305.93 2,965.22 178,650.55 7,299.54 61,543.77 36,506.32 234,332.61 9,796.56 150,661.75 44,878.37 152,082.89 12,696.85 94,770.83	\$28, 211.2 549.0 210, 417.1 522, 814.3 1,079, 847.2 42.0 88, 122.8 16, 364.0 1,113, 455.1 17, 299.0 280, 410.7 84, 300.3 1,115, 491.6 618.0 31, 453.5 205, 684.5 146, 721.3 247, 269.8 31, 173.8 228, 405.8 13.0 62, 367.9	
Total	290, 278	65, 263	7, 105	43, 606, 344. 97	9, 855, 944. 45	1,010,305.09	3,975,261.07	261, 105. 88	1,274,671.85	5,511,032.8	

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Coal-land entries from the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1873, to June 30, 1912.

States or Territories.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	States or Territories.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	2 159 24 38 1,026 433 8 9 372 6	239. 40 37, 011. 81 3, 828. 39 5, 535. 06 154, 442. 72 56, 786. 77 583. 57 2, 002. 84 54, 328. 37 680. 11		New Mexico North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming Total	198 131 · 57 38 409 364 708 3,982	23, 349. 22 7, 891. 71 9, 043. 33 2, 593. 74 58, 248. 73 57, 047. 76 102, 666. 83	\$367, 097. 40 119, 442. 40 96, 140. 30 28, 737. 40 1, 259, 249. 75 895, 210. 20 2, 004, 793. 86 9, 263, 109. 79

¹ The showing of 159 "entries" in this table includes locations on which final certificates have issued and those on which payment has been made but for which receiver's receipt only has issued. There are only 35 coal claims in Alaska on which final certificates have issued to date, which carry an area of 5,446,848 acres, for which there has been paid \$54,468.48. No coal claims have been patented. This explanation is made in view of the fact that in prior reports all proofs upon which payments were made were given as entries.

² Within the Ute Indian Reservation.

³ Territory.

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1912.

STATE GRANTS.	
Illinois:	Acres.
Illinois Central	2, 595, 133. 00
Mississippi:	
Mobile & Ohio River. Vicksburg & Meridian.	¹ 737, 130. 29
Vicksburg & Meridian	199, 101. 51
Gulf & Ship Island	139, 113. 22
	1, 075, 345. 02
Alabama:	
Mobile & Ohio River	¹ 419, 528. 44
Alabama & Florida.	399, 022. 84
Selma, Rome & Dalton.	458, 555. 82
Coosa & Tennessee	67, 784. 96
Mobile & Girard.	² 302, 181. 16
Alabama & Chattanooga	653, 888. 76
South & North Alabama	445, 438. 43
	2, 746, 400. 41
Florida:	
Florida Central & Peninsular	730, 353. 55
Florida & Alabama	166, 691. 08
Pensacola & Georgia	1, 279, 236. 70
Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central.	29, 384. 18
	20, 001. 10
	2, 205, 665. 51
Louisiana:	
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	167 651 00
New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western.	
Tren officials, openousas & areas western	(3)

¹ In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

² This grant was adjusted Apr. 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the previously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of Sept. 29, 1890.

³ Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana Feb. 24, 1888, the grant having been forfeited by the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 277).

Arkansas: St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. Little Rock & Fort Smith. Memphis & Little Rock.	. 1, 052, 082, 51
	2, 562, 095. 30
Missouri: Southwest branch of the Pacific road Hannibal & St. Joseph St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	611, 323, 35
	1,837,728.17
Iowa: Burlington & Missouri River. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	389, 990. 11 1 483, 214. 36
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River	1 161 539 81
Dubuque & Sioux City. Iowa Falls & Sioux City. Des Moines Valley.	1 556, 406. 74 683 057 34
Des Moines Valley. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. McGregor & Missouri River. Sioux City & St. Paul.	000 470 07
The state of the s	4, 929, 758. 26
Michigan: Port Huron & Lake Michigan	37, 467. 44
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw. Grand Rapids & Indiana. Flint & Pere Marquette.	852, 521. 10
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Ontonagon & Brule River Bay de Noquet & Marquette.	34, 227. 08 128, 301. 05
Chicago & North Western	518, 065. 36 3, 133, 176. 23
Wisconsin: Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly West Wiscon-	
wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly St. Croix &	163, 159, 65
Lake Superior)	816, 487. 76 471, 721. 14
Chicago & North Western Wisconsin Central	546, 446. 20 838, 227. 69
Minnesota:	3, 649, 749. 15
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly first division, St. Paul & Pacific). Western Railroad (succeeded by St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad Co.). St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension)	³ 3, 256,477.73
of the St. Paul & Pacific)	

¹ Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.; 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.; and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R., situated in the old Des Moines River grant of Aug. 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines Co., 5 Wall., 631.)

² Excess of 131,481.71 acres originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act Mar. 3, 1887, by Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Ltd.), grant having been forfeited in part by act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1008).

³ Declared to be one grant. (See 32 L. D., 21.)

Minnesota—Continued.	Acres.
Minnesota Central.	
Winona & St. Peter.	1, 680, 974. 92
St. Paul & Sioux City. St. Paul & Duluth.	
Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	860, 973. 62
Southern Minnesota, extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee & St.	546, 745. 44
Paul) Hastings & Dakota	377, 776. 15
	8, 028, 999. 95
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, now Great Northern (main and	i word.
branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 390) to provide	(1)
for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company	(1)
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston	² 249, 446. 13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	³ 976, 593. 22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	2, 944, 788, 14
St. Joseph & Denver City	462, 933. 24
	4, 633, 760. 73
	4, 000, 700. 70
Grand total of State grants	37, 864, 726. 48
CORPORATION GRANTS.	
Union Pacific.	11, 930, 685, 95
Central Pacific	5, 842, 717. 72
Central Pacific (successor by consolidation with Western Pacific)	458, 147. 97
Central Branch Union Pacific.	223, 080. 50
Union Pacific (Kansas division)	6, 175, 660. 63
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific Ry. Co.) Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska	807, 564. 76 2, 374, 090. 77
Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska. Sioux City & Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.)	42, 610. 95
Northern Pacific	33, 294, 334. 48
Northern Pacific Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific (California & Oregon).	3, 154, 994. 16
Uregon & California	2, 765, 677. 10
Atlantic & Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific)	4, 280, 502, 45
Southern Pacific (main line)	3, 677, 509. 83
Southern Pacific (branch line)	1, 451, 281. 08
Oregon Central New Orleans Pacific	128, 618. 13 1, 001, 783. 27
Grand total to corporations	77, 609, 259. 75
WAGON ROADS.	Name of Street
From Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve	80, 773. 54
From Lake Michigan to Ohio River.	170, 580. 24
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.	302, 930. 96
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line	221, 013. 35
Oregon Central Military Co. (now California & Oregon Land Co.) Corvallis & Yaquina Bay	673, 156. 07 81, 895. 25
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.	861, 511. 86
Dalles Military Road	556; 827. 04
Coos Bay Military Road	105, 240. 11
Grand total	3, 053, 928. 42
	3,003, 326. 42

¹ See Minnesota for original grants.

² Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

³ Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note 3.

Withdrawals under the act of Mar. 15, 1910, from the passage of the act to June 30, 1912.

State.	Amount applied for.	Rejected or eliminated before withdrawal.	Withdrawn.	Restored-
Colorado Idaho Montana Nevada New Mexico Oregon Utah. W yoming Total.	Acres. 911, 190. 96 342, 453. 84 110, 027. 61 1, 021, 205. 78 383, 951. 62 595, 316. 37 242, 653. 23 230, 595. 95	Acres. 46, 648. 49 34, 206. 80 37, 063. 83 304, 854. 52 56. 36 203, 485. 90 36. 88 16, 694. 24	Acres. 311,475.90 292,526.09 32,976.29 271,149.84 10,000.00 205,060.33 188,676.77 73,820.42	A cres. 232,399.13 203,874.21 32,976.29 270,987.74 10,000.00 156,533.72 167,611.03 591.17

State desert-land segregation under section 4 of the act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the Carey Act, with the action taken thereon from the passage of the act to June 30, 1912.

State.	Applied for.	Segregated.	Rejected or relin- quished.	Patented.	Recon- veyed.	Time to reclaim extended.
Colorado	Acres. 373, 593. 56	A cres. 272, 197. 98	A cres. 46, 221. 77	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.
Idaho Montana Nevada	3, 106, 994. 17 554, 432. 63	1,299,541.63 200,597.06	877, 609. 93 373, 206. 74	295, 995. 68 25, 653. 03	10, 104. 03	51,178.46 62,604.95
New Mexico	163, 789. 05 10, 164. 68 736, 163. 60	36, 808. 59 7, 564. 68 338, 617. 19	47,229.35 $2,600.00$ $229,647.12$	51,583.13	6,014.49	
Utah Washington Wyoming	435, 170. 02 155, 649. 39 1, 765, 079. 48	136, 820. 63	267, 980. 83 155, 649. 39 300, 400. 66	100,767.67	3,977.23	17,397.53
Total	7,301,036.58	3,291,231.37	2,300,545.79	473,999.51	20,095.75	131,180.94

Public and Indian lands entered each year ended June 30, from 1906 to 1912, inclusive.

States or Territories.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Acres.						
Alabama	102, 621. 51		81,228.56	50, 930. 86			90, 615. 04
Alaska	4,925.86			10,772.33	17, 508. 03	15, 477. 69	5, 244. 95
Arizona	107,054.87				541, 793. 23	486, 066. 86	
Arkansas	441,530.07					201, 006. 00	247, 318. 58
California	809,811.28		766, 932. 98	1,290,579.46	1,214,348.36	1,064,644.89	872, 301. 68
Colorado	1,597,010.38	2, 483, 666. 69	2, 127, 661. 99	1, 983, 078. 58	3,994,757.50	2, 272, 068. 99	1, 354, 326, 05
Florida	166,053.73	109, 663. 03	83,072.78	125, 744. 65	121,837.68	144, 809. 48	183, 061. 64
Idaho	734, 763. 70	1,162,745.25	1,087,402.94		1,768,010.34	1, 191, 012. 91	860, 840. 25
Illinois	40.00		40.00				
Indiana		129.70					
Iowa	957.93						
Kansas	669, 438. 67		332, 931. 81				
Louisiana	80,086.61	89,608.79	59, 450. 26		22,344.86		
Michigan	38, 669. 10		46, 147. 59			17, 189. 17	
Minnesota	397, 567. 07	324, 418. 22			295, 177. 03	239, 830. 59	
Mississippi	75,856.78				29, 339. 15		
Missouri	101, 426. 89			53, 560. 91	52, 509. 66	19, 292. 74	21, 958. 55
Montana	1,782,279.90	1,218,780.97	1, 494, 052. 02	2, 460, 905. 55	6,616,734.69	4,659,232.48	3, 687, 420. 90
Nebraska	1,736,964.79	1, 785, 762. 47	1,781,823.80	1,979,872.10	1, 638, 485. 72	1,505,584.66	1, 394, 388. 57
Nevada	278, 904. 38	47, 254. 63	60, 131. 50	78, 190. 07	261, 125. 24	312, 510.88	261, 188, 07
New Jersey	90.03						
New Mexico	1,235,059.38	2,758,006.91	2,850,337.11	2,542,799.18	1,924,145.46	1,377,563.07	1,050,399.79
North Dakota	3, 325, 828. 23	2, 256, 423. 56	1, 383, 957. 19	877, 649. 71	807, 512. 18	513, 357. 48	384, 218. 11
Oklahoma	1, 426, 306. 46	2,007,753.84	514, 159. 58	297, 572. 30			
Oregon	617, 293. 21				1,050,723.53		
South Dakota			2,086,171.82	2,219,560.32	2, 946, 827, 85	1,711,629,43	696, 546. 70
Utah	413, 030. 21	334, 827. 36	469, 311. 88	619, 802. 07	577, 459. 86	693, 770. 08	549, 883. 11
Washington	989, 907. 66	911, 327. 34	825, 813. 57	608, 546. 35			382, 565. 57
Wisconsin	55, 592. 44		57, 595. 61	19,061.18			
Wyoming	534, 431. 94			897, 479, 96	1,377,063.74		
Total	19,431,187.47	20,997,566.58	19,090,356.78	19,892,503.76	26,391,269.09	19,211,372.27	14,574,688.82

Unappropriated lands on June 30, 1912.

[A circular showing area unappropriated, by counties, is distributed on request.]

States or	States or Area unappropriated and unreserved				Area unappropriated and unreserved.		
Territories.	Surveyed.	Unserveyed.	Total.	States or Territories.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	Acres. 93,040 12,003,186 436,210 17,671,839 17,684,401 240,408 7,172,856 91,328 69,198 92,544 1,525,775 52,400 1,197	Acres. 1,600 1368,010,643 28,592,537 82,000 5,343,499 1,564,797 155,531 11,757,537		Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico. North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming Grand total.	39, 525 13, 141, 921 4, 039, 892 12, 011, 921 1, 106, 783 11, 520 30, 905, 022	Acres. 15,356,909 26,230,679 11,329,650 3,746,148 81,920 22,037,256 761,306 2,570,720 497,622,732	Acres. 29,053,995 832,750 55,075,503 33,571,483 1,354,571 39,525 16,888,069 4,121,812 34,049,177 1,868,089 11,520 33,475,742 682,984,762

¹ The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Public lands surveyed and remaining unsurveyed.

States or Territories.	Land area.	Surveyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.	Surveyed to June 30, 1912.	Unsurveyed.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	32,818,560	210/00.	32,818,560	210700.
Alaska	378, 165, 760	23,004	1 39,717	378, 126, 043
Arizona	72,857,600	294,544	21,573,024	51, 284, 576
Arkansas	33,616,000	201,011	33,616,000	01,201,010
California	99, 898, 880	259,310	78,609,578	21,289,302
Colorado	66, 341, 120	55,872	63, 233, 329	3, 107, 791
Florida	35, 111, 040		30,912,571	4, 198, 469
Illinois	35,841,280		35,841,280	
Indiana	22,966,400		22,966,400	
Iowa	35, 575, 040		35, 575, 040	
Idaho	53, 618, 560	761,800	27,811,599	25, 806, 961
Kansas	52, 335, 360		52, 335, 360	
Louisiana	29,061,760	3,904	27, 181, 384	1,880,376
Michigan	36, 787, 200		36, 787, 200	2
Minnesota	51, 749, 120		49, 822, 176	1,926,944
Mississippi	29, 671, 680		29, 671, 680	
Missouri	43, 985, 280		43, 985, 280	
Montana.	93, 296, 640	2,316,819	60,616,942	32, 679, 698
Nebraska	49, 157, 120		49, 157, 120	
Nevada	70, 285, 440	140,334	39,845,604	30, 439, 836
New Mexico.	78, 401, 920	263,657	54,031,490	24,370,430
North Dakota	44, 917, 120	191,998	42,769,192	2, 147, 928
Ohio	26,073,600		26,073,600	
Oregon.	61, 188, 480	331,419	49,681,569	11,506,911
Oklahoma	44, 424, 960		44, 424, 960	
South Dakota.	49, 195, 520	65,951	49, 180, 347	15,170
Utah	52,597,760	1, 138, 846	27,745,609	24, 852, 151
Wisconsin	35, 363, 840	000.040	35, 363, 840	
Washington	42,775,040	809,349	33, 183, 824	9,591,216
Wyoming	62, 460, 160	1,118,289	58, 466, 339	3,993,821
Total	1,820,538,240	7,775,096	1,193,320,614	627, 217, 623

 $^{^{\}rm i}$ Nearly 300,000 acres of Alaska surveys have been executed in the field, but returns are not completed.

Estimated area of existing national forests June 30, 1912.

[Approximately 87 per cent is public.]

	Acres.		Acres.
Alaska	26, 748, 850	Nevada	
Arizona		New Mexico	10, 173, 890
Arkansas	2, 225, 890	North Dakota	13, 920
California		Oklahoma	61, 640
Colorado	14, 735, 460	Oregon	16, 023, 420
Florida	674, 970	Porto Rico.	65 050
Idaho	19, 550, 827		
Vangag		South Dakota	
Kansas	303, 937	Utah.	7, 721, 083
Michigan	163, 771	Washington	11, 684, 360
Minnesota	1,204,750	Wyoming	8, 633, 463
Montana	19, 063, 770		
Nebraska	556,700	Total area	187, 406, 376
			Acres.
Area added to national forest	ts during year.		238, 385
Area excluded from national	forests during	year	3, 440, 252
Area embraced in temporary	forest withdra	wals June 30, 1912	1, 384, 865
Area of existing national fore	ests June 30, 19	911	190, 608, 243
Area of existing national fore	187, 406, 376		
	AND POST OF THE	,	
Decrease in area durin	g fiscal year e	nded June 30, 1912	3, 201, 867

National monuments.

State and name.	Date created.	Area.	State and name.	Date created.	Area.
Alaska: Sitka Arizona: Grand Canyon 2 Montonyma Coglia	Jan. 11, 1908	A cres. 1 57. 00 1 806, 400. 00	New Mexico: Chaco Canyon El Morro Gila Cliff Dwell-	Mar. 11, 1907 Dec. 8, 1906	A cres. 20, 629, 40 160, 00
Montezuma Castle Navajo Tonto ²	Mar. 20, 1909 Dec. 19, 1907	160.00 360.00 1 640.00	ings ² Gran Quivira Oregon:	Nov. 16, 1907 Nov. 1, 1909	160.00 1 160.00
Tumacacori Petrified Forest California:	July 31, 1911	³ 25, 625. 60	Oregon Caves 2 South Dakota: Jewel Cave 2	July 12, 1909 Feb. 7, 1908	1 480.00 1 1,280.00
Cinder Cone 2 Lassen Peak 2 Muir Woods Pinnacles	Jan. 9, 1908	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{1} 5, 120.00 \\ {}^{1} 1, 280.00 \\ {}^{2} 95.00 \\ {}^{1} 2, 080.00 \end{array}$	Utah: Mukuntuweap Natural Bridges Rainbow Bridge.	July 31, 1909	1 15,840.00 3 2,740.00 160.00
Devil Postpile 2 Colorado: Wheeler 2	July 6, 1911 Dec7, 1908	1 800. 00 1 300. 00	Washington: Mount Olympus ² Wyoming:	Mar. 2,1909	1 608, 480.00
Colorado Montana: Big Hole Lewis and Clark		13,883.06	Devils Tower Shoshone Cavern.	Sept. 21, 1909	1, 152, 91 210, 00
Cavern	May 16, 1911	3 160.00	Total		1,508,627.97

Estimated area.
 Under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.
 According to second proclamation.

Aggregate cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1912.

Fiscal years.	Cash sales.	Amount of fees and commis- sions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.	Receipts from sales of Indian lands.	Miscella- neous receipts.	Aggregate receipts from all sources.
1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	3, 534, 550. 98 6, 628, 775. 92 9, 657, 032. 28 0, 304, 582. 49 6, 223, 926. 74 5, 757, 891. 06 9, 246, 321. 33 1, 203, 071. 95 8, 018, 254. 50 6, 349, 174. 24 4, 160, 099. 07 3, 322, 865. 01 3, 193, 280. 64 1, 653, 080. 71 1, 116, 090. 07 1, 053, 905. 59 917, 911. 19 1, 291, 076. 10 1, 703, 988. 32 2, 899, 731. 83 2, 899, 731. 83 2, 899, 731. 83 2, 896, 542. 86 4, 139, 268. 47 8, 960, 471. 18 7, 445, 902. 84 4, 849, 766. 06 4, 885, 988. 82 7, 728, 114. 30 9, 760, 570. 19 7, 698, 337. 03 6, 342, 744. 75 5, 783, 693. 39 5, 437, 502. 07	\$860, 833. 65 1, 124, 531. 15 1, 423, 329. 10 1, 536, 410. 58 1, 462, 188. 06 1, 654, 876. 25 1, 537, 600. 39 1, 498, 000. 05 1, 251, 971. 23 1, 121, 696. 07 944, 938. 65 1, 064, 805. 26 998, 184. 65 1, 021, 205. 08 750, 710. 59 793, 557. 82 678, 469. 55 853, 265. 50 890, 702. 17 1, 157, 081. 03 1, 340, 894. 29 1, 740, 820. 18 1, 597, 147. 48 1, 349, 990. 89 1, 286, 621. 93 1, 642, 488. 56 1, 819, 159. 21 1, 731, 883. 57 1, 536, 890. 67 2, 028, 892. 35 1, 461, 514. 30 1, 234, 216. 47	\$4, 395, 384. 63 7, 753, 307. 07 11, 080, 361. 38 11, 840, 993. 07 7, 686, 114. 80 7, 412, 767. 31 10, 783, 921. 72 12, 701, 072. 00 9, 270, 225. 73 7, 470, 870. 31 5, 105, 037. 72 4, 387, 670. 27 4, 191, 465. 29 2, 674, 285. 79 1, 866, 800. 66 1, 847, 463. 41 1, 596, 380. 74 2, 144, 341. 60 2, 594, 690. 49 4, 056, 812. 86 4, 307, 437. 15 5, 880, 088. 65 10, 557, 618. 66 8, 795, 893. 73 6, 136, 387. 88 6, 528, 477. 38 9, 547, 273. 51 11, 492, 453. 76 9, 235, 227. 70 8, 371, 637. 10 7, 195, 187. 69 6, 671, 718. 54	\$1,006,691.63 634,617.22 625,404.27 938,137.26 933,483.52 1,607,729.63 1,484,302.30 821,113.77 389,524.72 293,062.30 318,333.42 456,681.84 284,752.65 91,981.03 149,879.48 214,700.42 438,716.31 100,317.49 442.913.73 239,769.39 585,661.27 288,666.68 308,939.14 333,757.62 791,807.67 967,532.50 1,892,805.70 997,972.52 2,334,885.47 2,037,551.68 2,822,600.71 2,284,538.37	\$6,727.90 6,591.75 8,118.05 10,274.76 8,821.86 10,587.40 20,784.85 24,951.65 26,150.89 16,585.00 5,849.00 15,757.58 3,516.20 1,557.50 16,773.89 44,197.84 52,834.23 33,336.09 32,533.12 83,175.85 79,062.37 93,171.85 158,185.85 153,690.63 89,615.72 89,514.02 113,098.79 225,283.18 330,136.61 1,054,735.28 11,022,119.20 11,016,791.09	\$208, 059, 657, 14 5, 408, 804, 16 8, 394, 516, 04 11, 713, 883, 70 12, 789, 405, 09 8, 628, 420, 18 9, 031, 084, 34 12, 289, 008, 87 13, 547, 137, 42 9, 685, 901, 34 7, 780, 517, 61 5, 429, 220, 14 4, 860, 109, 69 4, 479, 734, 14 2, 767, 824, 32 2, 033, 454, 03 2, 106, 361, 67 2, 087, 931, 28 2, 277, 995, 18 3, 070, 137, 34 4, 379, 758, 10 4, 972, 160, 79 6, 261, 927, 18 11, 024, 743, 65 9, 283, 341, 98 7, 017, 811, 38 7, 585, 523, 90 11, 553, 178, 00 12, 715, 709, 46 12, 216, 415, 39 11, 463, 924, 06 11, 089, 927, 60 9, 973, 048, 00

¹ Includes reclamation water-right charges.

Amounts accrued and paid to States on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands for purposes of education or of making public roads and improvements.

State.	Total to June 30, 1910.	Fiscal year 1911.	Aggregate to June 30, 1911, inclusive.
Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	\$1,076,404.03 319,032.92 1,048,614.93 429,227.12 131,239.38 220,163.89 1,187,908.89 1,040,255.26 633,638.10 1,118,426.51 467,432.81 586,579.96 582,077.05 1,069,843.91 1,058,970.43 332,310.65 544,915.02 25,984.82 95,369.71 473,354.64 999,353.01 50,127.86 688,902.14 213,508.12 71,596.56 380,718.96 586,137.60 174,627.62	\$901. 29 4, 864. 92 14, 083. 51 16, 165. 94 1, 920. 41 11, 178. 12 3, 927. 04 429. 25 203. 68 3, 959. 64 790. 31 34, 336. 35 6, 473. 11 3, 533. 99 15, 083. 76 31, 908. 11 5, 828. 20 12, 785. 67 49, 977. 18 4, 264. 22 10, 184. 61 166. 50 14, 889. 95	\$1,077,305.32 323,897.84 1,062,698.44 445,393.06 133,159.79 231,342.01 1,187,908.89 1,040,255.26 633,638.10 1,122,353.55 467,862.06 586,783.64 586,036.69 1,069,843.91 1,059,760.74 366,647.00 551,388.13 29,518.81 110,453.47 505,262.75 999,353.01 55,956.06 701,687.81 263,485.30 75,860.78 390,903.57 586,304.10 189,517.57
Total	15,606,721.90	247,855.76	15, 854, 577. 66

Amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the several States under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

State.	Fiscal	Fiscal years.			
	1901 to 1910	1911	years ended June 30, 1911.		
Arizona. California. Colorado. Idaho. Kansas Montana. Nebraska. Nevada. New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon. South Dakota Utah. Washington Wyoming.	4, 194, 440.30 5, 144, 463.12 4, 145, 576.30 754, 665.77 5, 598, 675.58 1, 215, 391.07 335, 586.63 2, 938, 126.39 10, 463, 635.17 5, 520, 804.87 9, 412, 067.39 4, 484, 276.43 1, 367, 281.22 5, 848, 303.13	\$146, 503. 30 334, 503. 27 557, 930. 22 324, 375. 90 91, 669. 57 1, 061, 514. 35 175, 742. 04 79, 935. 89 408, 168. 15 709, 158. 58 137, 984. 76 324, 907. 03 1, 071, 777. 91 108, 420. 20 260, 769. 77 342, 186. 82	\$851, 436. 64 4,528, 943. 57 5,702, 393. 34 4,469, 952. 20 846, 335. 34 6,660, 189. 93 1,391, 133. 11 415, 522. 52 3,346, 294. 54 11, 172, 793. 75 5,658, 789. 63 9,736, 974. 42 5,556, 054. 34 1,475, 701. 42 6,109,072. 90 3,571,064. 83		
Total	65, 357, 104. 72	6, 135, 547. 76	71, 492, 652. 48		

Amount of collections from reclamation water-right charges, etc., during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

[No water-right charges collected prior to July 1, 1907.]

States and land offices.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
California:		37			
Los Angeles.			\$42,269.51	\$10,602.48	P96 957
Redding.	*************		\$42,203.01	φ10, 002. 40	\$26, 257. 300. 0
daho:					300.
Hailey	\$5,706.18	\$7,703.66	184, 332. 69	180, 470.71	106,619.
dontana:		4.,	101,002.00	100, 110.11	100,010.
Billings	38, 431. 85	15,999.45	27,025.22	54,140.32	73,732.
Glasgow			6, 453. 25	3,566.00	1,249.
Glasgow Great Falls	1,631.00	18,944.52	14, 926. 73	10,960.16	35,357.
Miles City		199.50	8,625.00	4,326.25	4,213.
Nebraska:	I will the same				-,
Alliance.		4,767.47	68,667.09	26,092.00	77,820.
Nevada:	1 1 3 1 1 1 1				
Carson City.	8,447.95	15,926.02	58, 103. 13	75,873.55	53,959.
New Mexico:				The same of the same	the Married Line
Roswell.		7,626.75	72,483.60	70,949.35	25, 917.
North Dakota:	100.00				
Williston	423.00	555.50	4,397.47	5,552.18	3,897.
regon:	-050 00	0.444.00		4.344. 1.81	
La Grande Lakeview	350.00	6,114.60	61,011.44	73,658.17	55,714.
outh Dakota:	••••••	7,150.48	66, 112.00	115, 107. 00	84,028.
Bellefourche		4-7	90,000,00	01 100 05	22 222
Rapid City.	••••••	0 000 00	39, 880. 62	91, 103. 95	22,350.
Vashington:		6, 969. 26	60.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
North Yakima	1	11,316.82	50 457 47	109 047 90	040 100
Waterville		3,375.20	50, 457. 47	103,047.28	242, 109.
Vyoming:		3,373.20	22, 475. 50	27,842.50	24, 176.
Cheyenne		14.00	3,839.80	571.40	1 754 (
Lander	8,412.53	52,827.70	39, 465. 83	38,550.99	1,754. 75,084.
	0,112.00	02,021.10	00, 100.00	20,000.99	. 10,004.
Total	63,402.51	159, 490. 93	770,586.35	892, 414. 29	9,014,542.
Total to June 30, 1912		200, 200, 00	110,000.00	002, 111.23	2,800,436.

Entries examined in General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Kinds of entries.	Pend- ing June 30, 1911.	Re- ceived.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Other- wise dis- posed of.	Total.	Pending June 30,1912.
Homesteads: Original Final Commuted Soldier's additional Timber and stone	364,519 8,774 4,088 1,431 606	60,160 30,871 23,264 495 2,328	424,679 39,645 27,352 1,926 2,934	402 28,319 22,332 589 1,877	6,351 153 40 446 32	59,775 2,978 547 115 193	66, 528 31, 440 22, 919 1, 150 2, 102	358,151 8,205 4,433 776 832
Desert land: Original	41,658 3,292	11,243 2,544	52,901 5,836	2,219	7,606	2,542	10,148 2,261 20,833 1,245	42,753 3,575
ined Mineral, final Coal, final Timber culture: Original	390	873 59	2,314 449	1,109 98	62 5	8	1,171 103	1,143 346
Final. Premption, final. Indian allotments. Indian homesteads	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 135 \\ 272 \\ 3,927 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3 \\ 1,428 \end{array} $	15 143 275 5,355	$\begin{matrix} & 6 \\ 6 \\ 2,174 \end{matrix}$	3	8	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 2,177 \end{array} $	133 269 3,178
Town sites. Town lots. Public sales (isolated tracts). Lieu selections (act June 4,	195 1,255	11 297 4,942	13 492 7,197	12 266 4,932	1 7 16		13 273 4,948	219 2,249
1897). Military-bounty land warrants. Miscellaneous entries.	766 5,333	311 263 290	1,141 1,029 5,623	221 161 260	17 4	59 93 2,876	280 271 3,140	758 2,483

State and Territorial grants fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Kind of selection.	Pending July 1, 1911.	Since received.	Total.	Ap-	Q-		Pending June 30,
chool indemnity			10001.	proved.	Can- celed.	Total.	1912.
	Acres. 1,835,415.75	Acres. 231, 740. 52	Acres. 2,067,156.27	Acres. 147, 988. 16	A cres. 42,091.03	Acres. 190,079.19	Acres. 1,877,077.08
niversitygricultural college nprovement of the Rio	24, 788. 34 15, 705. 47	2,837.39	27, 625. 73 15, 705. 47	11,484.56 5,951.19	10, 230. 86 120. 00	21,715.36 $6,071.19$	5, 910. 37 9, 634. 28
Grande	320.00 200.07 10,589.53	14, 033. 77 40. 17	14, 233. 84			14, 033. 77 6, 933. 62	40.17
nsane asylumsducational, charitable, pe al, and reformatory	1, 199. 18 18, 986. 85	160.00 80.00	1,359.18	79.75	120.00 10,836.22	199.75 10,836.22	1,159.43 8,230.63
eaf and dumb asylums eform schools chool of mines ormal schools	3, 160. 99 1, 307. 63 1, 856. 65 2, 119. 86	151.13 120.00	1,458.76 1,976.65	$\frac{40.00}{200.00}$		280. 82 40. 00 200. 00 1,639. 89	1,418.76 1,776.68
lind asylumseservoirs	318.30 8,323.74 474.35	200.00	318.30 8,523.74 474.35	160.00 4,724.62 74.35	472.45	160.00 5,197.07 74.35	158.30 3,326.6 400.00
xperimental forestry niversity preparatory schoolgricultural and mechan-	40.00		40.00				40.00
ical collegeolored agricultural and normal university	2, 278. 44 4, 939. 23		2, 278. 44 4, 979. 23		40.00 80.00		
Specific grant total	96, 648. 63	17, 702. 65	114, 351. 28	33, 292. 46	36, 448. 80	69,741.26	44, 610. 0

State and Territorial grants—Recapitulation.

	Inde	nnity school l	and.	Other grants.				
States or Territories.	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.		
CaliforniaColorado	A cres. 445, 734. 14 39, 943. 20	A cres. 1,760.00 4,320.00	A cres. 1,834.59 1,443.31	A cres.	A cres.	Acres.		
Florida	2, 102. 19 232, 955. 87	1,017.88 5,398.13	483. 72 8, 212. 79	3,729.83 99.12				
Louisiana Mississippi Montana Nevada	1,363.30 483.72 279,726.40	301.16	320. 12 483. 72 351. 40	320.65 2,580.40		320. 6		
New Mexico	465, 444. 24 20, 401. 23 160. 00	80, 968. 90	3,559.82	$\begin{array}{c} 240.24 \\ 2,921.14 \\ 2,095.30 \\ 7,657.67 \end{array}$	1,041.14 120.00 2,399.22	280.0		
Oregon. South Dakota	49, 478. 26 94, 700. 91	40.00		1,001.01	2,399.22	280.0		
Jtah Vashington	235, 274. 80 40, 761. 14	54, 182. 09	14, 208. 28	52, 966. 75 293. 35	24, 169. 58	10,698.1		
Visconsin Vyoming	158, 626. 87		11,193.28	14,073.77 27,373.06	1,882.63	14,073.7 11,076.2		
Total	2,067,156.27	147, 988. 16	42,091.03	114, 351. 28	33, 292. 46	36, 448. 8		

Swamp land grants.

	LAND IN PLACE CLAIMS, ESTIMATED.	
Pending and received:		Acres.
On hand July 1, 1911		420,097.93
Received		75, 403. 97
	-	10, 100. 31
Total		495, 501.90
Disposed of.		100,001.00
Patented	26, 932, 15	
Rejected and canceled		
		37,057.31
Pending June 30, 1912		458, 444. 59
	INDEMNITY, CASH AND LAND.	Section 1
On hand July 1 1911		1 700 044 00
Rejected and canceled		1,500,244.62
zejeotea ana cancella		
Pending June 30, 1912		1 500 244 62
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	***************************************	1,000,244.02

Withdrawals under the act of Mar. 15, 1910 (36 Stat., 237) during fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

State.	Applied for.	Rejected or relinquished before withdrawal.	Withdrawn.	Restored.
Colorado Idaho Montana	A cres. 305, 867. 17 47, 525. 85	A cres. 46, 579. 66 21, 682. 07	A cres. 38, 898. 17 35, 213. 23	Acres. 232, 239. 13 185, 677. 88
Nevada New Mexico. Oregon. Utah.	373, 951. 62 429, 854. 93	304, 854. 52 56. 36 203, 325. 90	5,118.62 10,000.00 48,686.61 21,065.74	32,976.29 260,943.67 10,000.00 156,533.72 167,611.03
Wyoming	6,444.39 1,416,474.04	16,690.77 593,189.28	55, 229. 25 214, 211. 62	18,591.17

State desert-land segregations under section 4 of the act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the Carey Act, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

State.	Applied for.	Segregated.	Rejected or relin-quished.	Patented.	Reconveyed.
Colorado	A cres.	A cres.	A cres. 8. 52	Acres.	Acres.
Idaho. Montana. Nevada. New Mexico.	15, 348. 58 20, 843. 71 56, 145. 17	15, 236. 71 28, 188. 05	356, 359. 95 230, 124. 78 480. 00	74,911.08 7,356.12	
Oregon	80,457.41 7,500.28	43,033.64	1,990.00		
Utah Wyoming	4,402.24	11,458.61	65, 879. 80	3,328.52	2,784.43
Total	184,697.39	97,917.01	654, 843. 05	85, 595. 72	2,784.43

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants during fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

	,	1 2 2 2
Railroads.	State.	Acres.
State grants: Florida Central & Peninsula. Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific. Total of State grant.	Louisiana	518.85 3,907.24 4,426.09
Corporations: Northern Pacific Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Total of corporations	Minnesota	40. 00 1, 675. 20 673. 90 11,175. 13 863. 26 40. 00
Wagon roads: California & Oregon Land Co. (successor to Oregon Central Military Road).	Oregon	6,500.29
RECAPITULATION		
State grants. Corporations Wagon roads.		Acres. 4,426.09 14,467.49 6,500.29
Grand total		25,393.87
Received: Railroad selections	The boundary of the body	1,303,013.18

Alleged fraudulent entries acted on during year.

Kind of entry.	Pend-			Dispo	osed of.		Don d		ngs or- l by—
	ing June 30, 1911.	Re- ceived.	Ap- proved.	Can-celed.	Other- wise dis- posed of.	Total.	Pending June 30, 1912.	Gen- eral Land Office.	Forest Ser- vice.
Homestead:									
Originals Finals Cash	16,840 2,915 61	7,564 3,985 2,865	2,534 1,999	2,821 20 14	12,833 2,931 547	15,654 5,485 2,560	8,750 1,415 366	1, 690 90 41	17
Desert land: Originals	1,060	1,632		290	782	1,072	1,620	162	2
Finals Timber culture:	473	220	••••••	12	573	585	102	29	
Originals	104 84	6		$\frac{4}{2}$	52	4 54	106 30		
Timber and stone: Sworn statements Cash	1,806	263 798	343	145 16	1,578 193	1,723	346	51]
Isolated tract: Applications.	15	8	9	10	193	552	265	20	
Cash Mineral:		1					$\frac{0}{2}$		
Applications	960 567	$1,076 \\ 273$		200	311 561	511 561	1,525 279	58 19	
Soldiers' additional applications	1,431	495	589	446	115	1,150	776		
State	368 991	$1,805 \\ 264$		6 16	1,080 371	1,086 387	1,087 868	27 80	1
Railroad Indian allotments Equatter claims.	75 191	1,307		10	6 111 70	6 111	1,271	12	
Mineral locations	$\begin{bmatrix} 121 \\ 225 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{20}$		12	78 169	90 169	$\begin{vmatrix} 32 \\ 67 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 12 \end{array}$	
Total	28, 100	22,590	5,474	4,004	22, 291	31,769	18,921	2,298	26

Field reports on alleged fraudulent entries.

Field:
Forester—
Adverse.
Favorable.

Agents—
Adverse.
Favorable. 171 809 10,036Favorable. 17,152

Indictments, convictions, acquittals and dismissals, fines imposed and paid, and prison sentences, June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

	ments.	Convictions.	Prison sentences.	Fines imposed.	Fines paid.	Acquit- tals and dismis- sals.
Think how the groups	9.7	10		@1 007 00	@075 00	07
Timber trespass		19		\$1,027.00	\$977.00	27
Conspiracy	. 34	19	6 3	3, 160.00	6, 150.00	102
Perjury Unlawful inclosurcs	19	11	3	1,200.00	100.00 3,868.00	44 5
Miscellaneous		11		1,550.00	3, 000.00	9
Subornation of perjury	. 8	3		500.00	750.00	11
Impersonating Government agent	1	5	5	000.00	100.00	
Intimidating homesteaders	15	8	8	710.00	600,00	17
Forgery	. 4	3	1	100.00		1
Filing false claims.	. 11					2
Section 5438	. 1					
l'ampering with Government witnesses	. 1					
Tampering with grand jury	. 3					
Disobedience to subpœna	. 1	1		25.00	25.00	
Section 137, Penal Code	. 4	3	2			4
Collecting illegal fees.	3	2				1
Using mails to defraud.	. 6	5				3
Section 37, Penal Code	- 4					
Section 19, Penal Code	. 15	The second second				
Preventing bids at public sale				50.00	25.00	
Removing Government corner stone		1		50.00	25.00	
Defacing survey monument	1					2
Misuse of funds.						5
industrial and in the second s						
Total	. 180	84	26	8, 472.00	12,645.00	221

Class, number, and area of patents issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Class.	Num- ber.	Area.	Class.	Num- ber.	Area.
Commuted homestead Timber and stone Public sale Desert land Cash miscellaneous Town site Town lot Homestead. Soldiers' additional homestead. Forest homestead Indian homestead. Reclamation homestead. Military bounty land warrant. Forest lieu selection Timber culture.	1,918 4,925 913 2,285 14 331	3, 338, 686, 700 221, 573, 130 445, 086, 181 364, 728, 100 90, 585, 080 3, 520, 343 317, 720 5, 011, 948, 130 31, 306, 039 21, 614, 138 160, 000 160, 000 8, 029, 860 42, 187, 536 968, 540	Small holding claim. Railroad. Swamp. Agricultural college scrip. Choctaw scrip. Sioux half-breed scrip. Surveyor general's scrip. Valentine scrip. Isaac Crow lieu. Cherokee school lands. Abandoned military reservation. Umatilla Indian land. Cemetery site. State desert land segregation. White Earth town lot.	119 21 10 4 15 10 3 4 2 7 145 40 13	9,817.961 20,975.480 26,972.140 321.700 2,257.110 1,281.120 2,728.805 117.970 200.000 359.760 10,154.980 3,944.940 524.590 16,474.660 1.020
Indian	3,367	226, 784, 640 55, 930, 296 12, 670, 500 85, 631, 356	Special and miscellaneous acts	68 67,475	77, 454. 490 10, 135, 475. 015
Cases received for patenting of Total	during th	ie year	Ve	,	64,920

Sales of Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

	Origin	nal entries.	Receipts,	
	Number.	Area.	sales, and interest.	
Alabama: Montgomery—Cherokoo Indian school land-		3		
Montgomery—Cherokee Indian school lands		4,389.60	\$5,487.22	
Phoenix—Colorado Indian Reservation			158.00	
Eureka—Round Valley Indian	1	120.00	357. 50	
Los Angeles—Yuma San Francisco—Round Valley			6,074.65	
Colorado:	5	800.00	1,509.30	
Durango— Southern Ute (act Feb. 20, 1895).	100		1	
Ceded Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882)	136 67	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17,261.64 \\ 10,339.55 \end{array} $		
Gleffwood Springs—Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 29, 1992)	289	38,629.56	24,618.97	
Montrose—Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882)	465	62, 989. 81	39, 597. 08	
Blackfoot—Fort Hall, Pocatillo town lots.			. 690.00	
Coeur d'Alene—Coeur d'Alene (act June 21, 1906)	213	25,716.40	150, 471.14	
Dodge City—Osage trust and diminished reserve	7	716, 29	1,105.07	
Cass Lake—Chippewa	629	70 959 10		
Crookston—	029	79, 252. 18	30,000.68	
Chippewa Red Lake	1,276	182,669.12	19,416.77	
Duluth—Chippewa	$\begin{array}{c} 271 \\ 156 \end{array}$	32, 379. 97 14, 940. 45	129, 394. 99 11, 643. 25	
Montana: Billings—Crow Indian.				
Glasgow—Fort Peck town lots	11	948.66	222, 905. 63 1, 285. 00	
Kalispell—Flathead. Missoula—	253	27,154.32	59,986.94	
Flathead	557	58,977.25	91,558.41	
Bitter Root North Dakota:	1	80.00	388. 50	
Devils Lake—Sioux Indian	22	1,113.53	7,660.46	
Minot—Fort Berthold. Oklahoma:	485	76, 984. 11	81,102.32	
Guthrie-				
Wichita	32	4,077.31	5,096.14	
Cheyenne and Arapahoe. Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache. Lawton—Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.		640.00	15,903.44	
Taw toll Trowa, Collianche, and Apache.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	148,748.70 184,695.28	
Oregon: La Grande—Umatilla Indian				
South Dakota: Chamberlain—			5, 579. 16	
Rose Bul	677	107 000 10	10 710 15	
rine Ridge	675	107,088.13 9,139.62	$\begin{array}{c c} 49,742.45 \\ 3,269.02 \end{array}$	
Gregory— Rosebud.	155			
\$10UX	155	17,213.23	556, 924. 39	
Lemmon—Standing Rock Pierre—Lower Brule.	231	35, 615. 97	86,058,29	
1 imper Lake—	2	319. 26	3,165.60	
Cheyenne River	369	56, 973. 42	159, 143. 38	
Standing Rock	72	10,916.03	36, 226. 44	
Vernal—Uintah Indian	185	35, 209. 35	103, 429. 49	
Spokane—				
Colville Indians	146	15,812.00	8,120.69	
Spokane Indians Waterville—Colville Indians.	21 138	1,896.25	7,338.21	
	1.38	18,193.21	3,378.65	
wyoning:	100			
Wyoming: Lander—Shoshone or Wind River Indian	16	2,027.91	14, 466. 29	
wyoning:		2,027.91 950,584.13		

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

	Number of applications, entries, etc. (original and final).	Area (acres).		Receipts.					Expenses.			
Location.		Entered.		7		Sales of land.		Reclama- tion water		Salaries and com-	*	Total.
		Original.	Final.	Patented.	Fees and com- missions.	Publie.	Indian.	right charges, reclama- tion town sites, etc.		missions of regis- ters and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	
Alabama: Montgomery Railroad, Indian and private land grants		86, 225. 44	35,442.24	41 807. 600 5, 993. 200	\$10,378.31	\$13,730.20	\$5,487.22		\$29,595.73		113.3	\$7,827.32
Alaska: Fairbanks. Juneau. Nome	57	40. 54 4, 992. 12 212. 29		4,057.651 559.482	40. 00 929. 47 222. 30	107. 50 10, 638. 35 635. 00			147. 50 11, 567. 82 857. 30	3,899.48 234.98	644.44 1,775.34 78.00	644. 44 5,674. 82 312. 98
Arizona: PhoenixArkansas:	2,903	669, 292. 97	51,953.89	136,354.116	29, 462. 51	108, 666. 01	158.00		138, 286. 52	6,000.00	6,907.29	12,907.29
Camden	2,035	44, 728. 60 122, 483. 38 73, 106. 60	40, 149. 15 83, 728. 49 63, 725. 00	58, 286. 970 73, 751. 950 80, 398. 150	6,849.90 15,578.23 11,099.80	10, 401. 23 9, 077. 39 7, 903. 82			17, 251. 13 24, 655. 62 19, 003. 62	4,732.88 6,000.00 6,000.00	1,576.25 3,094.45 3,872.00	6,309.13 9,094.45 9,872.00
California: Eureka	336 534	25, 441. 04 147, 675. 48	5,480.75 2,843.59	16,379.645 12,314.453	3,066.83 3,629.92	28, 265. 51 60, 755. 43	357.50		31,689.84 64,385.35	3, 482. 12 4, 275. 34	85. 00 387. 30	3,567.12 4,662.64
Los Angeles	2,941 240 721	396, 914. 06 19, 734. 63 66, 902. 56	64, 742. 66 8, 121. 02 16, 412. 07	65,754.566 21,814.606 30,564.635	17, 923. 08 2, 694. 01 8, 740. 61	22, 349, 91		300.00	193, 916. 87 26, 438. 21 31, 090. 52	6,000.00 3,208.70 5,989.86	7,805.50 615.00 2,580.75	13,807.50 3,823.70 8,570.61
San Francisco Susanville Visalia	598	63, 860. 97 84, 363. 18 66, 489. 76	14, 924. 12 13, 055. 16 20, 146. 05	29, 667. 901 18, 970. 555 18, 165. 210	8, 218. 86 4, 351. 44 6, 422. 23	26, 118. 69	1,509.30		44, 421. 69 30, 470. 13 54, 166. 95	5,680.46 3,722.80 6,000.00	2,313.00 1,270.05 1,845.66	7, 993. 46 4, 992. 85 7, 845. 66
Railroad, Indian, and private land claims Colorado:				413. 610								
Del Norte Denver Durango	2,087	40,863.39 232,657.78 29,955.30	22,795.51 85,088.08 6,280.33	20,896.547 92,645.831 26,014.586	2,903.17 21,573.01 5,932.97	75, 650. 64	7, 440, 87		28, 134. 14 97, 223. 65 23, 767. 29	3,162.88 6,000.00 4,384.66	312.65 5,273.18 1,779.75	3,475.53 11,273.18 6,164.41
Glenwood Springs Hugo Lamar	569 1,465	46, 492. 01 119, 223. 61 202, 752. 91	18, 819. 59 143, 337. 53 45, 281. 04	49, 290. 876 121, 264. 770 48, 842. 866	8,081.18 18,475.66 16,635.30	14, 101. 15 55, 723. 35	24,618.97		46,801.30 74,199.01 45,419.29	6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00	3, 203. 38 2, 857. 25 3, 336. 76	9, 203. 38 8, 857. 25 9, 336. 76
Leadville	150 188	8,548.64 19,661.12	2,699.09 5,541.26	4, 282. 773 50, 747. 744 86, 302. 912	1,179.21 6,637.43 22,969.51	8, 333, 12	39,597.08		9,512.33	1,970.85 5,815.96 6,000.00	76. 20 3,147. 50 3,754. 26	2,047.05 8,963.46 9,754.26
PuebloSterling	2,052 1,913	260, 340. 00 264, 610. 73	87, 566. 97 101, 014. 06	103, 218, 090	22,969.51 23,824.46	74,541.28			98, 365. 74	6,000.00	4,060.20	10,060.20

Florida:	1	1	1	1	1	1	,	1		1		
Gainesville	2,453	183,061.64	86,030.90	115,744.100	20, 138. 46	89 683 52		1 32	109,821.98	6,000.00	F 100 F0	11 100 50
Idaho:					20,100.10	00,000.02			109,021.90	0,000,00	5, 103. 50	11,103.50
Blackfoot	2,174	244, 476. 28	84, 136. 54	94, 272. 060	23,690.33	80,903.73	600 00		105 994 00	0 000 00	1 150 05	10 150 05
Boise	2,130	271,956.68	66,728.58	97,904.803	16,774.43	64,861.41			105, 284. 06	6,000.00	4, 472. 25	10,472.25
Boise Coeur d'Alene	615	66,075.13	29,944.83	35, 799. 544	13,837.16	19,340.08	150 471 14		81,635.84	6,000.00	4,033.42	10,033.42
Hailey	1,688	205, 600. 77	49,326.15	54,756.587	16, 165. 12			100,010,00	183,648.38	6,000.00	8,720.27	14,720.27
Hailey. Lewiston	678	47 014 99	39 563 14	40, 794. 924		51,974.87		106, 619.86	174, 759. 85	6,000.00	5,863.09	11,863.09
Illinois				1 159 000	7, 216. 24	20,084.00			33,300.24	5,947.92	1,869.17	7,817.09
Indiana				348. 100								
Iowa				840.000								
Dallogo.				040.000								
Dodge City	1,632	62, 282. 18	186, 487. 23	200 007 120	10 014 10	00 100 17		1	and the second			
Topeka	397	8,917.22	47, 708. 19	206, 927. 130	12, 214. 18	63,466.47	1,105.07		76, 785. 72	6,000.00	4,078.00	10,078.00
Louisiana:	031	0, 311.22	41, 100. 19	61, 315. 920	3,417.66	5,824.96			9, 242. 62	4,014.10	13. 25	4,027.35
Baton Rouge	590	16, 491. 13	99 045 00	97 019 400	4 050 04	10 001 50			13 18 6			
Michigan:	090	10, 491. 15	22, 945. 90	35,013.420	4,370.04	10,301.79			14,671.83	4, 136.04	3,368.81	7,504.85
Marquette	324	17 000 57	10 051 50	15 010 540	0 000 00							
Railroad, Indian, and	324	17, 222. 57	10,671.78	, 15, 916. 740	3, 232. 92	7,839.14			11,072.06	3, 229. 69	1,507.45	4,737.14
private land grants			2000	200 200	F ET TO THE							
Minnesota:				200.000								
Cass Lake	059	10 104 00	11 005 00	-0 01								
Crookston.		10, 194. 33	11,985.98	73,617.550	10,888.74	3,873.62	30,000.68		44,763.04	5,656.10	3, 257. 20	8,913.30
Duluth	327	29, 835. 45	13,309.06	93, 411. 210	25,013.87	1,370.02	148, 811. 76		175, 195.65	6,000.00	2,734.08	8,734.08
Railroad, Indian, and	1,189	47, 886. 96	40,025.89	74, 100. 400	10, 309. 62	47,012.04	11,643.25		68, 964. 91	6,000.00	4,063.00	10,063.00
private land grants								1		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-, 000.00	20,000.00
Mississippi:				25,389.550								
Toolson	F 45	07 700 14	00 000 00		- 33							
Jackson	745	27, 708. 14	26, 953. 23	46, 549. 640	5, 290.89	6,089.03			11,379.92	3,832.52	2,618.90	6, 451. 42
private land grants										3,002.02	2,010.00	0, 101. 12
private land grants Missouri:				1,409.170							I Was a second	
	=00											
Springfield	593	21, 958. 55	26, 439. 35	56, 761. 445	2,721.48	16, 195. 08			18, 916. 56	3,305.32	1,166.15	4,471.47
Montana:	1 000	272 200 20							-0,0-0.00	0,000.02	1,100.10	1, 111. 11
Billings	1,039	273, 699. 26	20, 413. 07	32, 300. 030	19, 244. 58	33, 571. 10	222, 905. 63	73, 732. 73	349, 454. 04	6,000.00	3,067.10	9,067.10
Bozeman	1,455	194,077.36	45, 179. 37	60, 369, 868	21, 358. 93	61, 302. 29			82,661.22	6,000.00	1,878.00	7,878.00
Glasgow	1,658	227, 656. 33	80, 312. 99	82,049,502	20, 781. 25	54, 369. 75	1, 285.00	1,249.60	77,685.60	6,000.00	3, 863. 29	9,863.29
Great Falls	5,098	803, 476. 44	132,112.39	132, 885. 631	58, 756. 54			35, 357, 44	283, 160. 99	6,000.00	8, 246. 00	14, 246. 00
Havre	2,676	473,008.95	46,849.31	34, 246. 689	38, 348. 57			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	84, 918. 42	5,000.00	5, 803. 50	10, 803. 50
neiena	1,431	153, 408. 04	32, 315. 00	55, 957. 139	15, 253.06	84, 334. 04			99,587.10	6,000.00	2,745.40	8,745.40
Kalispell Lewistown	212	14,830.01	6,491.35	22, 443, 918	7,201.58	1, 424. 43	59, 986. 94		68,612.95	5,098.00	583. 70	5,681.70
Lewistown	4,083	398, 261. 17	176, 378.13	196,010.065	34, 766. 80	274,613.97			309, 380. 77	6,000.00		11, 236. 71
Miles City	2,690	1,036,871.67	82,636.36	97,643.090	54, 850. 95	98, 604. 15			157, 668. 42	6,000.00		12, 269, 91
Missoula.	284	24, 971. 44	7, 148. 00	26, 564. 447	10, 101. 08	11,334.02	91, 946. 91	1,220.02	113, 382. 01	6,000.00		9,657.80
Railroad, Indian, and	110						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		110,002.01	0,000.00	0,001.00	0,001.00
private land grants				1,760.000						1000	1 2 2 2 2	
Nebraska:	4	200										
Alliance	1,652	392,680.13	273, 888. 74	364, 244. 050	14,639.27	51, 343. 80		77, 820 31	143,803.38	6,000.00	4,403.50	10 402 50
Broken Bow	1,403	414, 893. 07	245, 745. 56	316, 817. 340	13, 429. 78			7,020.01	50,056.64	6,000.00	1,714.05	10, 403. 50
Lincoln.	177	10,474.89	37, 849. 14	49, 922, 210	1,222.24	W 040 -0			6,536.04	1,988.30	27.05	7,714.05
North Platte	717	90, 807. 58	180, 482. 42	206, 961. 080	6, 795. 48				16,671.30	5,697.24		2,015.35
O'Neill	450	60, 459.34	81,006.97	128, 760, 280	4,019.15	10,783.57			14,802.72	3,615.70	1,654.25 1,584.73	7,351.49
		1 Ha	s only 3 quer	ters of fiscal ve					11,002.124	0,010.10	1,001.10	5, 200. 43

¹ Has only 3 quarters of fiscal year; fourth quarter not reported when gone to press.

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

	Number		Area (acres).			Recei	pts.			Expe	enses.	
Location.	of applications, entries,	Enter	red.	7	1-	Sales	of land.	Reclama- tion water	Total.	Salaries and com-		Total.
incation.	etc. (original and final).	Original.	Final.	Patented.	Fees and com- missions.	Public.	Indian.	right charges, reclama- tion town sites, etc.		missions of regis- ters and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	
Nebraska—Continued. Valentine Railroad, Indian, and private land grants	1,525	425, 073. 56	221, 590. 22	290, 071, 640 394, 560	\$13, 306. 24	472 244 44			\$77,097.83	\$6,000.00	\$1,724.83	\$7,724.83
Nevada: Carson City Railroad, Indian, and private land grants	989	261, 188. 07	14, 141. 04	19, 128. 396 260. 000	9,924.52				122,095.26	6,000.00	3,093.05	9, 093. 05
New Mexico: Clayton Fort Sumner Las Cruces Roswell Santa Fe Tucumcari Railroad, Indian, and private land grants	1,528 1,230 1,822 1,437 1,804 1,456	243, 066, 65 80, 538, 54 242, 541, 61 210, 806, 13 145, 816, 87 127, 629, 99	48, 761. 87 130, 344. 46 41, 220. 45 58, 306. 25 112, 263. 07 120, 345. 71	50, 245. 860 155, 897. 790 39, 614. 570 73, 882. 840 134, 290. 929 103, 470. 430 56, 428. 310	20, 260, 95 13, 092, 43 13, 248, 33 15, 445, 13 18, 203, 95 16, 831, 12	23, 346. 02 69, 296. 57 45, 598. 91 59, 001. 70 19, 626. 04	8	25, 917. 20	36, 438. 45 82, 544. 90 86, 961. 24 77, 205. 65 36, 457. 16	6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00	4,676.15 4,581.97 3,947.30 4,738.30 5,216.50 4,327.29	10,676.15 10,581.97 9,947.30 10,738.30 11,216.50 10,327.29
North Dakota: Bismarck Devils Lake Dickinson Fargo Minot Williston Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.	2,526 394 3,003 326 797 2,215	68, 119. 58 12, 733. 72 107, 147. 51 7, 620. 38 35, 187. 17 75, 312. 11	286, 535, 10 31, 477, 06 340, 809, 06 35, 412, 32 88, 420, 51 249, 295, 31	379, 098, 620 48, 113, 150 494, 091, 360 52, 526, 560 121, 703, 790 317, 060, 750 557, 900		87, 991. 53 14, 475. 44 203, 416. 34 14, 647. 07 30, 249. 71 164, 252. 44	\$7,660.46	3,897.60	109, 959. 40 25, 021. 04 228, 093. 10 17, 294. 43 122, 790. 79 180, 778. 57			10, 329, 80 4, 319, 06 12, 223, 64 3, 419, 14 8, 504, 44 11, 111, 00
OhioOklahoma: GuthrieLawtonWoodwardRailroad, Indian, and private land grants	714 218 2, 228	25, 365. 22 11, 626. 96 55, 853. 82	58, 684. 71 14, 493. 28 263, 399. 64	8.000 82,373.377 82,461.614 384,480.750	5,777.37 2,472.14 13,438.53	18, 750. 09 7, 371. 33 47, 047. 20	184, 695. 28		194, 275. 74 194, 538. 75 60, 485. 73	4,852.38 2,271.33 6,000.00	4,991.90 1,815.50 5,648.17	9, 844. 28 4, 086. 83 11, 648. 17

Oregon:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	,		THE ST. A.	
Burns	802	111, 201. 60	24, 097. 75	40, 520, 220	7,522.29	29, 200. 50			26 700 70	F 070 00	1 007 07	
La Grande	1,303	108, 772. 20	46, 544. 58	78, 015. 041	10, 492. 70	78, 785. 95		FF 714 04	36, 722. 79	5,976.28	1,997.25	7,973.53
Lakeview	1, 119	145, 175. 89	23, 963. 09	67, 754. 520	10, 492. 70			00,714.04	150, 571. 85	6,000.00	3,496.50	9,496.50
Portland		46, 350. 58	10, 639. 41			11, 300. 73		84,028.20	165, 990. 53	6,000.00	1,983.30	7,983.30
Roseburg	1,085	87, 254. 81		18, 292. 249	5,948.37	15, 197. 88			21, 146. 25	4, 288. 46	1,963.40	6, 251.86
The Dalles	1,000	100 000 00	33,800.06	69, 926. 676	10,941.68	71,969.05			82, 910. 73	6,000.00	4,022.80	10,022.80
Vale	1,568	162, 686. 09	54, 224, 35	85, 235, 680	14,638.84	70,684.13			85, 322.97	6,000.00	4,030.48	10, 030, 48
Railroad, Indian, and	511	54, 428. 28	17, 486. 31	15, 244. 943	4, 186. 84	18, 434. 22			22, 621.06	3,522.38	1,540.23	5,062.61
Ranroad, Indian, and							4 73 70 70			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-, 020.20	0,002.01
private land grants				12, 379. 800								
South Dakota:												
Bellefourche	2,304	83, 180. 10	254, 256. 43	281, 931, 216	9,662.61	258, 376. 84		22, 350. 80	290, 390. 25	6,000.00	5,620.88	11 000 00
Chamberlain	792	74, 414. 71	81,741.29	103, 762. 110	14, 967. 87	28,940.46		22,000.00			0,020.00	11, 620. 88
Gregory	52	2,904.11	3,723.58	171, 340, 960	9,551.09	3,716.06	557, 324. 39	The second secon		6,000.00	2,367.00	8, 367. 00
Lemmon	3,343	89, 736. 94	411, 152, 18	544, 412. 790	15, 274. 75	285, 554. 31	86,058.29			6,000.00	2,630.00	8,630.00
Pierre	1,201	31, 905. 75	145, 252. 73	176, 418, 300	5, 848. 83	59, 880. 74	2 165 60		386, 887. 35	6,000.00	5, 136. 73	11, 136. 73
Rapid City	3, 574	174, 728. 69	342, 204. 18	479, 902963		99, 880. 74	3, 105. 00		68, 895. 17	6,000.00	3,721.50	9,721.50
Timberlake	453	2,410.74	53, 590. 55		16, 185. 36	293, 128. 30			000,010.00	6,000.00	7, 526. 75	13, 526. 75
Railroad, Indian, and	400	2,410.74	95, 990. 95	37, 279. 700	10, 147. 49	5, 526. 80	195, 369. 82		211, 044. 11	5, 982. 68	2, 445. 40	8, 428.08
private land grants		3 19-1		104 000 050					1-			
Utah:		•••••		194, 299. 870								
Salt Lake City	2,059	400 KET KO	21 001 04	20 21, 210	07 010 17	101 500 10						
Vernal		480, 567. 52	31,081.84	29, 314. 940	25, 219. 47	121, 762. 18				6,000.00	4, 366. 75	10,366.75
Dailmand Indian and	71	34, 106. 24	1,739.76	71, 488. 742	3,746.75	3, 115. 86	103, 429. 49		110, 292. 10	5,022.14	437.80	5, 459. 94
Railroad, Indian, and				10 May 1993		-				, , , ,		0, 100.01
private land grants				80.000								
Washington:	T.		1 30 100			The least						
North Yakima	441	39, 398. 22	26, 851. 18	29, 135. 142	4,313.42	24, 499.06		242, 109, 56	270, 922. 04	6,000.00	3,429.13	9, 429. 13
Olympia	50	7, 936. 40	1,755.26	3, 110. 140	515.44	3,376.82		,	3,892.26	1,452.97	610.45	2,063.42
Seattle	246	38, 454. 13	8, 169. 02	13,608.393	3, 250. 58	28,651.09			31,901.67	4, 232. 48	2,749.50	6,981.98
Spokane	779	60,766.04	44, 703. 71	83,738.644	11,826.94	30, 370. 22			57,656.06	6,000.00	2, 634. 60	
Vancouver	392	30, 264. 19	14,324.84	23,884.914	4, 175. 54	21,370.29			25, 545. 83			8,634.60
Walla Walla	697	62,700.88	38, 381. 35	52,956.220	7, 161. 44	22, 909. 84				4, 148. 16	2, 146. 55	6, 294. 71
Waterville	1,357	107, 144. 25	76, 766. 27	108, 583. 388	12, 812. 84	42,013.05	9 970 05	04 170 07	30,071.28	6,000.00	2, 118. 50	8, 118. 50
Railroad, Indian, and	,	-0., 111.20	10,100.21	100,000.000	12,012.04	42,019.00	3,370.00	24, 176. 25	82, 380. 79	6,000.00	3,010.75	9,010.75
private land grants				1,240.00			The state of the s					
Wisconsin:				1,240.00								
Wausau	488	16,099.44	23, 494. 02	30, 894. 650	9 675 00	2 074 00		1		20,000		
Wyoming:	100	10,000.44	20, 434.02	30, 394. 000	3, 675. 09	3, 654. 26			7,329.35	3, 358.04	1,465.90	4,823.94
Buffalo	634	56, 816. 35	25, 957. 05	20 072 020	7 100 70	00 000 00						
Chevenne	998	150, 469. 82		39, 953. 030	5, 130. 52	28, 686. 82			33, 817. 34	4,626.98	3,087.00	7,713.98
Cheyenne. Douglas. Do	805	86, 634. 62	31,085.60	44, 275. 121	12, 174. 83	51, 882.76		1,754.00	65, 811. 59	6,000.00	2,333.30	8,333.30
Evanston	491		25, 925. 81	32, 209, 403	6,644.54	41,990.22			48, 634. 76	5, 134. 05	1,666.95	6,801.00
Lander.		58, 588. 69	18, 853. 48	27, 813. 757	4, 131. 34	303, 710. 57			307,841.91	6,000.00	1,102.50	7, 102, 50
Sundance.	431	40, 816. 26	17,349.48	36, 574. 710	3,957.43	21,073.86	14, 466. 29	75,084.63	114, 582. 21	5, 435. 48	1,696.75	7, 132. 23
Made at Comerci Tand Of	980	107, 736. 45	35, 544. 43	78,998.570	7,391.05	63, 795. 99			71, 187. 04	6,000.00	2, 644. 45	8,644.45
Made at General Land Of-		1 11						12 20 -		, , , , , , ,	2,011.10	0,011.10
fice				3, 677. 110		2,090.00			2,090.00			
Motal	100 000	10 004 104 00	T 100 0T0 ""			-				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Total	120, 609	13, 624, 104. 69	7, 163, 372. 85	10, 135, 475. 015	1, 234, 216. 47	5, 437, 502. 07	2, 284, 538. 37	914, 542. 31	9,870,799,22	533, 507, 75	316, 613, 29	850 121 04
	4								, ,	, , , , , , , ,	510, 010. 20	000, 121.01

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

	Number		Area (acres)			Rece	eipts.			Exp	enses.	
Location.	of applications, entries,	Ente	ered.			Sales	of land.	Reclama- tion water	Total.	Salaries and com-		Total.
	etc. (original and final).	Original.	Final.	Patented.	Fees and com- missions.	Public.	Indian.	right charges, reclama- tion town sites, etc.		missions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	
Alabama Alaska Arizona	92	86, 225. 44 5, 244. 95 669, 292. 97	35, 442. 24 51, 953. 89	47,800.800 4,617.133 136,354.116	\$10,378.31 1,191.77 29,462.51	\$13,730.20 11,380.85 108,666.01			12, 572, 62	\$5, 492. 62 4, 134. 64 6, 000. 00	\$1,334.70 2,497.78 6,907.29	\$6,827.32 6,632.42 12,907.29
Arkansas. California Colorado Florida Idaho Illinois	4,359 6,733 10,495	247,318.58 871,381.68 1,225,105.49	187,602.64 145,725.42 518,423.46	212, 437. 070 214, 045. 181 603, 506. 995	33, 527. 93 55, 046. 98 128, 211. 90	27, 382. 44 387, 033. 61 363, 885. 82	7, 941. 45 71, 656. 92	\$26,557.52	60, 910. 37 476, 579. 56 563, 754. 64	16,732.88 38,359.56 51,334.35	8, 542. 70 16, 904. 26 27, 801. 13	25, 275. 58 55, 263. 54 79, 135. 48
Indiana			262, 699. 24	348.100		89, 683. 52 243, 164. 09	151, 161. 14	106,619.86	578,628.37	6,000.00 29,947.92	5, 103. 50 24, 958. 20	11, 103. 50 54, 906. 12
Iowa Kansas Louisiana	2,029 590	71, 199. 40 16, 491. 13 17, 222. 57	234, 195. 42 22, 945. 90 10, 671. 78	840.000 268,243.050 35,013.420 16,116.740	15,631.84 4,370.04 3,232.92	69, 291. 43 10, 301. 79 7, 839, 14	1,105.07		14,671.83	10,014.10 4,136.04 3,229,69	4,091.25 3,368.81 1,507.45	14, 105. 35 7, 504. 85 4, 737. 14
Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi Missouri	1,769 745 593	87, 916. 74 27, 708. 14 21, 958. 55	65, 320. 93 26, 953. 23 26, 439. 35	266, 518. 710 47, 958. 810 56, 761. 445	46, 212. 23 5, 290. 89 2, 721. 48	52, 255. 68 6, 089. 03 16, 195. 08	190, 455.69		288, 923. 60 11, 379. 92 18, 916. 56	17,656.10 3,832.52 3,305.32	10,054.28 2,618.90 1,166.15	27,710.38 6,451.42 4,471.47
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico	989 9, 277	3,600,260.67 1,394,388.57 261,188.07 1,050,399.79	629,835.97 1,040,563.05 14,141.04 511,241.81	742, 230, 379 1, 357, 171, 160 19, 388, 396 613, 830, 729	280, 663. 34 53, 412. 16 9, 924. 52 97, 081. 91	855, 170. 61 177, 735. 44 58, 211. 49 245, 579. 93	376, 124. 48	53,959.25 25,917.20	1, 626, 511. 52 308, 967. 91 122, 095. 26 368, 578. 94	58,098.00 29,301.24 6,000.00 36,000.00	41, 351. 41 11, 108. 41 3, 093. 05 27, 487. 51	99, 449, 41 40, 409, 65 9, 093, 05 63, 487, 51
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	9,261	92,846.00 715,869.45	1, 031, 949. 36 336, 577. 63 210, 755. 55	1,413,152.130 80.000 550,379.921 387,370.129	21,688.04 64,336.32	73, 168. 62 355, 628. 46	88,762.78 354,443.56 5 579.16	3,897.60	683, 937. 33 449, 300. 22 565, 286. 18	29, 629. 24 13, 123. 71 37, 787. 12	20, 277. 84 12, 455. 57 19, 033. 96	49, 907. 08 25, 579. 28 56, 821. 08
Oregon. South Dakota. Utah. Washington. Wisconsin.	11,719 2,130 3,962	459, 281. 04 514, 673. 76 346, 664. 11	1,291,920.94 32,821.60 210,951.63	1,989,347.909 100,883.682 316,256.841	81,638.00 28,966.22 44,056.20	935, 123. 51a 124, 878. 04 173, 190. 37	894, 929. 57 103, 429. 49 18, 837. 55	22, 350. 80 266, 285. 81	1,934,041.88 257,273.75 502,369.93	41, 982. 68 11, 022. 14 33, 833. 61	29, 448. 26 4, 804. 55 16, 699. 48	71, 430. 94 15, 826. 69 50, 533. 09
Wyoming. Made at General Land Office.	4,339	16, 099. 44 501, 062. 19	23, 494. 02 154, 715. 85	30, 894. 650 259, 824. 591 3, 677. 110	3,675.09 39,429.71	3,654.26 511,140.22 2,090.00	14, 466. 29	76, 838. 63	7, 329. 35 641, 874. 85 2, 090. 00	3,358.04 33,196.51	1, 465. 90 12, 530. 95	4, 823. 94 45, 727. 46
Total												

Depredations						[43,927.67	1		
Government property									535.10			
Conjes of records plats etc									45, 058, 89			
Sales of Timber in Alaska									12, 727, 12			
baies of Timbol III Thaska												
Aggregate	190 600	12 694 104 60	7 162 279 85	10 135 475 015	1 934 916 47	5 437 509 07	2 284 538 37	914 542 31	9 973 048 00	533 507 75	316 613 29	850 121 04
Aggregate	120,000	10,024,104.00	1,100,012.00	10,100,110.010	1, 201, 210. 11	0, 101, 002.01	2, 201, 000.01	011,012.01	0,0.0,010.00	1000,001.10	010,010.20	000,121.01
						I	I amount to the same of the sa	1	1	1	7	1

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES.

						Sales o	f land.					
States or Territories.	A	t public auct	tion.	Subject	to preempti	on entry.	Т	imber and st	one.	- 1	Mineral.	
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	3 3	133. 63 2, 554. 97	\$233.92 5,693.72				30	1,860.57	\$5,805.59	25	1,501.81	\$5,680.00
Arizona Arkansas California	1 14 171	40.00 509.48 41,017.54	50.00 806.85 64,220.78	1	2. 50	\$6.25	41 166	3,470.99 20,227.51	10,697.93 66,372.77	103 2 126	7, 150. 97 78. 85 15, 298. 88	35, 830. 00 197. 50 49, 362. 50
Colorado FloridaIdaho	173 20 83	15, 457. 59 1, 105. 83 3, 909. 30	25, 207. 58 2, 058. 84 7, 925. 51		120.00	300.00	40 86 49	4, 278. 53 8, 938. 97 5, 495. 19	13,906.57 33,979.78 20,230.53	168	7,578.24	25, 575. 00 13, 460. 00
Kansas Louisiana Michigan	49	5, 981. 69 26. 46	8, 436. 18 33. 12				10 28	778. 44 1, 475. 13	2,805.58 4,486.28		3,100.01	
Minnesota Mississippi	17	609.34	1,679.76				144	14,080.07	38, 223. 91			
Missouri	683 683	50, 204. 62 110, 577. 21	102, 766. 84 162, 800. 48	27	2,421.24	3,322.91	85	9,515.78	33,009.93	140	7,086.62	28, 872. 50
New Mexico	128 80	200.00 10,748.06 4,503.65	250. 00 14, 205. 74 9, 042. 26							113 32	6,840.76 5,068.51	33, 100. 00 17, 375. 00
Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota	24 470 823	1,099.63 39,299.88 58,615.09	1,398.55 58,680.51 120,055.14				300 23	37,655.65 1,728.94	135, 242. 86 5, 458. 39	22 11	2, 198. 29 331. 46	6, 785. 00 1, 657. 50
Utah. Washington. Wisconsin.	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 92 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 311.62 \\ 5,701.77 \\ 5.28 \end{array} $	580.05 11,609.48 31.68				$\begin{array}{c} 3\\102\\3\end{array}$	360.00 10,428.77 120.00	900.00 37,657.23 300.00	77 24	3,716.14 3,373.63	16, 852. 50 14, 685. 55
Wyoming Total.	4,000	44, 294. 85	$\frac{61,405.78}{659,172.77}$	31	2,543.74		1, 193	8,882.55 129,297.09	27, 108. 69	905	3,307.67 68,818.17	10, 105. 00 259, 538. 05

Total.

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued. RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES—Continued.

Final certificates issued.

States or Territories.

Coal land applications to purchase, act Mar. 3, 1873, and subsequent acts, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Final certificates not issued.

												1 Otal.	
			Number.	Acres.	Amo	ount.	Numbe	er. A	cres.	Amount.	Number.	Acres.	Amount.
ColoradoIdahoMontana			2	1,159	. 66 11,	481.70 600.00		1	83.62	\$836.20	3 2	165.07 1,159.66	\$5,317.90 11,600.00
Nevada			1	1,028		767.40 .400.00					8	1,028.37 40.00	12, 767. 40 400. 0
New Mexico Oregon South Dakota				800	.00 16,0	400.00		1 6	120.00 840.00	2, 400. 00 8, 400. 00	7 6	$920.00 \\ 840.00$	18, 400.00 8, 400.00
Washington			$\frac{18}{3}$	2, 520 462	.00 65, 8 .24 9, 2	980.00 . 244.80 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				18 3	$\begin{array}{c c} 40.00 \\ 2,520.00 \\ 462.24 \end{array}$	400.00 65, 980.00 9, 244.80
Wyoming				1,684	. 48 296,	379.08		2	193. 52	1,878.40	19	1,878.00	298, 257. 48
Total		••••••••••••	- 58	7,816	. 20 417, 2	252.98	1	10 1	1, 237.14	13, 514. 60	68	9, 053. 34	430, 767. 58
States or Territories.	Sale of al	pandoned mili vations.	tary reser-	Excess pa	ayments on ad other ent	homest ries.	tead			Desert	land entries.		
btates of Territories.	Entries.	Area	Amount.	Entries.	Area	Amou	ant l	Ent	ries.	Area ((acres).	Amo	ount.
	Diffics.	(acres).	Amount.	Entres.	(acres).	Amou		riginal.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.
AlabamaAlaska				151	175.72	\$220	0.87						
Arizona			\$1, 157. 75	73 85	325. 28 388. 75		6. 43	755	28	148, 428. 71	4, 590. 57	\$36, 949. 18	\$4,590.57
Callorado Florida	3		696, 90	217 461 100	846. 23 2, 003. 78 393. 54	1,290 2,184	0.97	$\begin{array}{c} 2,110 \\ 1,137 \end{array}$	339 309	424, 877. 14 191, 177. 21	52, 652. 31 56, 196. 93	106, 235. 10 47, 871. 84	52, 680. 08 56, 197. 37
Idaho Kansas Louisiana				$\begin{bmatrix} 242 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$	955. 07 37. 97	1, 274	4. 93 4. 78	1,075	295	143, 354. 56			40, 358. 56
Minnesota				$\begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 1 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$	93. 62 2. 29 99. 52	145	2.86 5.82						
Mississippi Missouri Montana		800.00	706. 59	$\begin{bmatrix} 46 \\ 2 \\ 715 \end{bmatrix}$	112. 10 17. 32	134 21	4. 64 1. 65						
Nebraska.		160.00	1,683.87	$\begin{bmatrix} 715 \\ 276 \end{bmatrix}$	2, 416. 08 1, 349. 65	3,743 $1,703$		1,890	677	296, 004. 51	122, 449. 66	73, 935. 32	124, 465. 71

Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma	2	280, 00	350.00	$\begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 300 \\ 106 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	113.87 918.90 509.99 20.77	$\begin{array}{c} 205.41 \\ 1,151.07 \\ 1,011.72 \\ 25.96 \end{array}$	258 948 2	$\begin{array}{c} 45\\ 95\\ 2\end{array}$	50, 699, 81 169, 289, 46 463, 38	8, 281. 94 15, 052. 10 480. 00		8, 282, 29 15, 053, 13 480, 00
Oregon. South Dakota. Utah. Washington Wisconsin.	$\frac{2}{1}$	209. 91 40. 00	22. 68 70. 08 100. 00	292 86 121 73 7	1, 445. 74 432. 34 289. 76 355. 56 33. 06	2, 168. 89 531. 50 428. 04 532. 96 50. 07	519 236 386 584	118 75 154 48	80, 696. 30 26, 575. 24 56, 026. 09 82, 412. 67	15, 717. 94 11, 807. 31 21, 847. 00 5, 004. 81	20, 104. 82 6, 644. 08 14, 000. 74 20, 495. 57	$15,705.97 \\ 11,807.31 \\ 21,862.55 \\ 5,004.81$
Wyoming				163	874.87	1, 184. 62	492	269	72, 370, 76	40, 195. 19	18, 100. 21	40, 215. 12
Total	18	2, 796. 37	4, 787. 87	3, 616	14, 211. 78	19, 611. 78	10,392	2,454	1,742,375.84	394, 870. 44	435, 208. 21	396, 703. 47

-			1			
-	nm	DO	tead	OT	tri	OC
14	$\sigma_{\mathbf{m}}$	S	ucal		LULI	C

States or Territories.		Entries.			Area (acres).			Amount.	
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.
Alabama. Alaska	835 14	331	77	84, 231. 24 1, 185. 32	29, 275. 61	5,510.32	\$8,350.88 156,82	\$732.78	\$6, 869. 82
Arkansas.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,493 \\ 2,522 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	163 1, 490	155 139	512, 263. 62 235, 837. 36	23, 882. 61 175, 497. 70	23, 155. 43 15, 646. 19	26, 385.50 23, 699.22	965. 61 4, 381. 67	29, 542. 08 14, 554. 25
California Colorado Florida	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,562 \\ 4,908 \\ 1,455 \end{bmatrix}$	415 1, 944 357	236 869 323	369, 837, 37 1, 002, 971, 48 172, 858, 11	58, 472. 22 326, 346. 13 43, 831. 06	$\begin{array}{c} 33,752.16 \\ 133,875.62 \\ 41,663.97 \end{array}$	38, 948. 11 103, 864. 75 16, 241. 73	2, 673. 83 16, 356. 28 1, 093. 60	46,713.36 183,126.72 52,005.95
Idaho. Kansas.	3,790 432	1, 028 1, 216	530 292	676, 642. 76 65, 153. 11	148, 856. 47 189, 377. 41	72, 293. 02 44, 700. 04	56, 994. 61 6, 164. 85	6, 442. 07 6, 320. 71	93, 357. 88 60, 619. 72
Louisiana Michigan Minnesota	235 152 763	$ \begin{array}{c} 225 \\ 76 \\ 480 \end{array} $	76 25 98	15, 686. 23 15, 292. 37	17, 380. 56 8, 444. 56	5, 431. 72 2, 224. 93	1,972.79 1,542.49	514.70 252.77	7, 251. 45 2, 781. 16
Mississippi Missouri	359 120	263 289	$\begin{array}{c c} & 98 \\ & 75 \\ & 182 \end{array}$	73, 227. 33 27, 708. 14 9, 379. 82	$\begin{array}{c} 56,035.17 \\ 22,196.82 \\ 26,422.03 \end{array}$	9, 026. 24 4, 644. 31 12, 578. 73	38, 564. 59 3, 065. 63 990. 94	1,527.50 557.07 718.88	12, 006. 19 5, 954. 39 16, 173. 43
Montana Nebraska.		1,164 $2,187$	2,143 70	3, 234, 199. 18 1, 283, 651. 33	179, 507. 59 1, 030, 536. 10	324, 662. 64 8, 517. 60	246, 027. 44 36, 788. 83	8, 708. 23 8, 988. 39	473, 380. 19 11, 422. 60
Nevada. New Mexico North Dakota.	$\begin{bmatrix} 376 \\ 4,639 \\ 2,221 \end{bmatrix}$	23 $2,329$ $4,568$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16 \\ 706 \\ 2,268 \end{array} $	203, 407. 50 863, 964. 54 301, 113. 44	3,346.00 386,364.35 708,805.41	$\begin{array}{c} 2,399.23 \\ 108,906.46 \\ 322,153.96 \end{array}$	8, 055. 28 74, 458. 03 29, 657. 38	152. 24 14, 766. 78 34, 781. 68	3,299.04 $136,267.07$ $504,199.05$
Oklahoma. Oregon.	$\frac{807}{3,296}$	1,872 734	447 573	91, 746. 37 554, 854. 82	279, 339. 72 111, 436. 50	57, 217. 14 82, 155. 37	8, 682.11 50, 273.61	7,069.78 4,564.30	71, 744, 11 107, 850, 34
South Dakota. Utah. Washington.	2,023 1,174 1,422	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,374 \\ 50 \\ 1,068 \end{array} $	6,824 24 335	371, 950. 31 451, 659. 91 243, 892. 63	214, 456, 51 7, 054, 48 160, 338, 61	1,065,224.78 $3,277.50$ $45,252.65$	36, 799. 69 23, 976. 66 21, 827. 18	5, 407. 21 299. 01 9, 339. 28	788, 496. 91 4, 070. 98 73, 859. 97
Wisconsin Wyoming	1, 322 229 1, 895	213 467	22 233	15, 974. 16 367, 610. 44	21, 635. 26 77, 229. 64	1,585.70 36,016.15	1, 996. 56 30, 347. 34	896. 68 3, 235. 65	2, 972. 51 50, 513. 52
Total	52, 991	24, 326	16, 738	11, 246, 298. 89	4, 306, 068. 52	2, 461, 871. 86	895, 833. 02	140, 746. 70	2,759,032.96

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES-Continued.

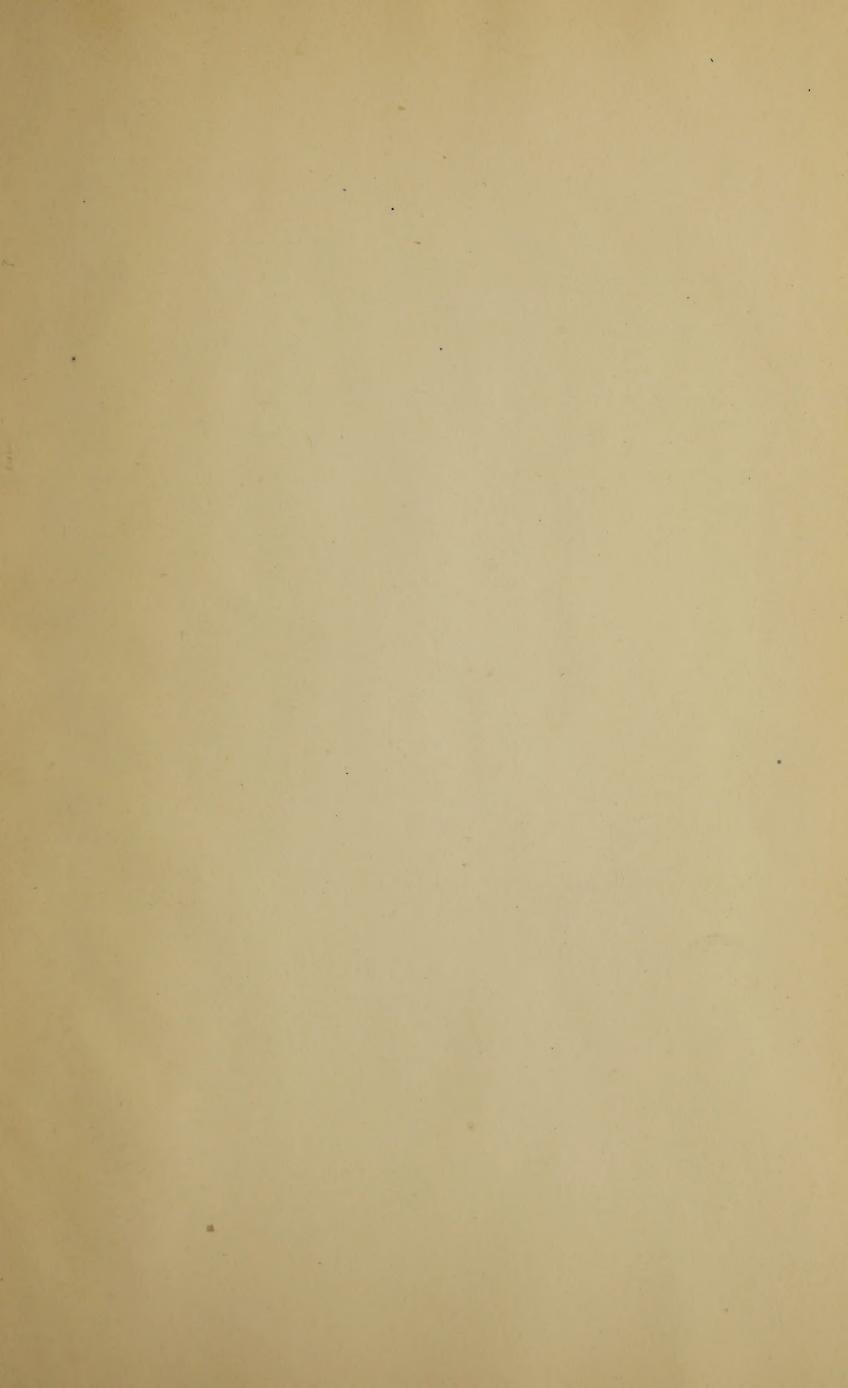
	Applications.							in and l				Fili	ings.					Fees.	3.62		
States or Territories.		er and lands.	Coa	l lands.		ineral nds.		ineral otests.	Pree	mption.	Hon	nestead.	Coa	l lands.	Res	ervoir.	Can-cella-	Received for reducing testi-		scellaneous blieations,	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fces.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	tion.	mony to writing, etc.	No.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	41	\$405							5								\$3	\$886.65	4	480. 59	\$600.00
Alaska			3	\$30	42	\$420	3	\$30										544. 95	2	2.85	17. 13
Arizona	1	10			99	990	3	30			7	\$21			10	\$27	90	943. 40	1	130. 21	130.00
ArkansasCalifornia	244	470 2,440			5 118	50 1,180	7	70			8	16 51					$\frac{127}{281}$	4,784.04 9,401.04	6 4	502. 00 86, 24	652. 50 153. 80
Colorado	85	850			134	1,340	12	120	127	\$381	98	293	21	\$63	4	12	752	10,067.61	5	3,358.37	4, 198. 02
Florida	78	780			194	1,540	12	120	121	Φ901	29	58	21	Ф09	4	14	30	1,935. 13	5	301.06	450. 14
Idaho	78	780			50	500	1	10			4	12	6	18			252	12,673.60	111	1,076.04	19, 188. 71
Kansas		100			00	000	-	10			6	12		10		•••••	90	3,044.28	2	144.60	180. 75
Louisiana	15	150			2	20						1						1,712.55	1	40.00	50.00
Michigan	39	390										7					9	1,038.66	3	455. 07	568. 84
Minnesota	237	2,370									3	6					200	3,562.14	1	160.00	200.00
Mississippi	2	20															25	1,623.19			
Missouri																	16	995. 66			
Montana	162	1,620			136	1,360	11	110	11	33	67	201	72	216	31	93	835	21, 430. 67	2	160.35	202.00
Nebraska											14	28					363	7,345.94			
Nevada	1	10			122	1,220	5	50									14	423.00			
New Mexico					44	440	6	60			17	51	4	12	16	48	462	6,784.10	4	129. 22	467. 29
North Dakota	2	20									7	14	2	4	2	4	538	11,225.36	1	40.00	182. 40
Oklahoma								• • • • • • • •			1	2					130	5,804.15			
Oregon	403	4,030			18	180			1	3	130	390	5	15			218	4,662.41	5	324. 51	690. 07
South Dakota	27	270			13	130					188	376	8	16	6	12	339	38, 288. 10	1	40.00	50.00
Utah	7	70			58	580	7	70			13	39	27	81		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	29	3,821.55	2	222. 95	133. 10
Washington	162	1,620			20	200	3	30			4	12	17	51			140	10,828.74	4	352. 40	8.00
Wisconsin	11	110			10	100						10		150		15	34	637. 85	2 56	240.00	300.00
Wyoming	88	880		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18	180	2	20			4	12	53	159	5	15	82	4,148.72	90	3,117.92	4,599.80
Total	1,730	17,295	3	30	879	8,790	60	600	139	417	617	1,594	215	635	74	211	5,059	168,613.49	122	11,364.38	33,022.55

¹ There is included \$16,042.66 from sale of Shoshone and Bannoek Indian lands, act June 6, 1910.

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			70
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